said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks the year, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for the continued an cording to the above terms. nied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year. with copy graus, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be

Professional and Business Cards.

addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

M. B. SMITH,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N.C,

Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson,

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.

Wards 10th 1854 March 10th, 1854

March 10th, 1894

FORNEY GEORGE,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover,
Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson. GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. C & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggist O. AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C. May 9th, 1853.
C. DuPre.
D.

D. DuPre, JR. S. M. WEST, UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N

GEO. HOUSTON. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their of-fice to the second story of the building formerly occu-pied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line. All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY. TROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MER-T CHANTS, Wilmington, N. C. En Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Na-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is out up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20-37-1y

WHOLESALE and Retail Drugglst, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, rfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-

C. MYERS. ANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole ale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C J. M. ROBINSON,

MPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE. THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

Liberal advances made on consignment. Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce. 220-1w-38-1y

HALLETT, HENNING & CO., TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C. BENJAMIN HALLETT, \ THOS. H. WILLIAMS, . HENNING, . M. CHATTERTON, Special Partner.

[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]

notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the sub-

Corn Ground on Toll. T. SMITH & CO. 33-1y-190-tf

GOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

**Particular attention given to the sale of Timber,

**Lumber, Naval Stores, and all kinds of country produce.

Nor 9th 1854

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX. N. F. BOURDEAUX,

J. M. ROBINSON. Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., Hardware Merchant S JUST receiving his fall supply of warranted Saws, Ax-es, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy and Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiplated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a SULL ASSORTMENT of the best of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.

Nov. 24, 1854-12-tf G. W. CROOM. C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

To the Travellng Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equalto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State.

of Provender,) to keep Horses for any length of time.

Price 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for. of Provender,) to keep Hørses for any length of time.

Price 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for. In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTER-TAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the great-set efforts will be need to give artisfaction.

WILD BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 20th day of January, 1855, at the residence of Mr. him the 20th day of January, 1855, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Pridgen, in Kaintnek District, New Hanover county, A FAMILY OF LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a Woman about 22 years of age. the Children, besisting of a Woman about 5 years and a girl of 2 or 3 years old. ing a Boy of about 5 years and a girl of 2 or 3 years old. 15-ts* est efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.

MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 miles from Wilmington,

August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM,

[NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to ll given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite lall's and Nutt's Buildings.

[Non extended by the sale and inspection to lall's and Nutt's Buildings.]

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[Non extended by the sale and inspection to lall's and Nutt's Buildings.] Hall's and Nutt's Buildings. Nov. 24th, 1854

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now pregared to fill all orders for Manuscript Towns European and Plumbian orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing

Wilmington Journal.

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250 IN ADVANCE



1.......WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1855......NO. 19.

General Notices.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the gabestiber purchased him. subscriber purchased him.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his de

ivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State that I can get him again.

JOSEPH GREEN. that I can get him again. JOSEPH Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prouved to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persous wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, ele-

gance and durability.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

Mill lak and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY. Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C. THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at

short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Also, Saddles, Bridles, Walpe,
Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine
before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage
ISAAC WELLS.
22tf Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S. PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate.

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, on gold, with artificial gums, on Platina plate, with artificial gums, Upper or under ditto, each, A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the 5 00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent,
Do. and destroying the nerve, \$3 to 5 00 Extracting a tooth,

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth in-serted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-moddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church. Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m-34-tf TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS. WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other produce. want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is

C. MYERS, Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Grante Row.



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARFANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESO-PUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLAS-

TER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a mem-DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed, WILLIAM HOGG & SON.

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Balti-OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short

S. E. Gorner of North and Centre Sts. opposite more & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

June 30, 1854

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE, THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand

For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at For particulars, enquire of this Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. S. SATCHWELL, 304-6t52-tf August 29th, 1854

O'N WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, hand-Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for \$27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for \$5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about \$2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suita-bly rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the

Nov. 9th, 1854 TO MILL OWNERS.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hepes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his emhim a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at

Johnstown, Moore county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON.

accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State.

Warsaw, August 14th, 1854

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

The undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby by he is enabled to convey Passengers from MARLS-ILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. Fare \$1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep Henses for any length of time—

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C. The subscribers respectfully inform the citic the subscribers respectfully inform the citic the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmi

WILD BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

LAND FOR SALE.

Grist Mill in good order, and well watered. The place is healthy as any in the country. It is well timbered with pine, cypress, oak and other growths. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premi-Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premi-RICHARD L. BOURDEAUX.

Ses. 22 1954

General Notices.

\$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION. By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fied be-Now to the end that they may be brought to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the

Sheriff of Onslow County.

Description.

John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of his forefinger.

John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare-made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.

Given under my hand and attested with the great L. S. seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D. 1854.

By the Governeor;

SAM'L. F. ADAMS. Ir., Private Secretary. By the Governeor; DAVII SAM'L F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary. W. & M. RAIL ROAD.

KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter Sept. 7th, 1854

2-3t-1-6m CLEAR THE TRACK. HAVE just returned from New York with a large and A extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at Wholesale or Retail. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware; Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves.

A. B. McCALEB.

ND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and ranaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove groundsty, pay charges.

\$ 7 00 is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law diagram of take him away, or he will be dealt with a state of take him away. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff. Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 WANTED,

A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, Committee. Oct. 20th, 1854

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS! THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices less the difference of Freight. ton prices, less the difference of Freight. JNO. S. JAMES. 206-1t-36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable | termission of one week at the expiration of the first term of

rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS. THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large as sortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Imtories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out meanly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. IS54—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. \$20 REWARD. THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he are related about four months, ago, the is about

was raised about 40 lifes in the same was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark.

W D. McNEILL. 20 years of age, very dark. W D. Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pro-

Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.

Hat and Cap Emporium. FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of \$200 per annum. There is an insurance of \$1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutal Lawrence Company.

FOR SALE.

4.000 ACRES OF LAND, in Williamsburg Distree, on Black River, a navigable stream; also, within three miles of the North Eastern Rail Road; about 350 acres of which is cleared Land, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, &c. The remainder consists of well Timbered Pine Lands, extremely well adapted to making Turpentine. Adjoining the same are 3,000 or 4,000 acres of equally well Timbered Pine Land, which may be purchased. Persons wishing to purchase will please address SAMUEL P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Kingstree, Williamsburg District, So. Ca.

Dec. 22, 1854.

Lestablished, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, toes, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

Dec. 17, 1853.

WANTED,

TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located

Will be sold, on Saturday the 20th of 1855, at the late residence of Maurice A. Moore, deceased, all the HOUSE HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, BUGGY, SULKEY AND HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., belonging to estate of TERMS.-A Credit or six months will be given, notes with approved security required.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

Dec. 27, 1854. [17-3t] TWO NOTES—one on Chas. Page & Abram Page; am't. \$67 50; due January 1st, 1854. The other on Frederick Simpson, made payable to John F. Moore; am't. \$48 00.

I forewarn all persons trading for said notes, or the makers o pay them, except by my orders.

THOS. W. DEVANE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately.

D. F. McKINNE. LOST OR MISLAID. TWO NOTES—one on Chas. Page & Abram Page; am't. \$67 50; due January 1st, 1854. The other on Frederick Simpson, made payable to John F. Moore; am't. I forewarn all persons transported to pay them, except by my orders.

THOS. W. DEVANE.

17-3tw Dec. 25, 1854.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manUnfactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to South of Boston.

Oct. 7, 1854.

NOTICE

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from chopping lines, cutting timber, chipping turpentine, or trespassing in any way, on any of my lands situated on Coes Branch, and Trumpeter Swamp, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who violate this notice.

JOHN H. MURPHY.

Dec. 15th, 1854,

NOTICE.

Drugs, Medicines. Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED -10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Ven-etian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Y llow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,

Druggist and Chemist.

Druggist and Chemist. 1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Partar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Craisson and Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 s. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
s. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:-1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel; 10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene; 25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;

19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,

June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st. 25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform; Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Lin-oils. Fer sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMOKE & PHILA-DELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow sales by C. & D DuPRE,
Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C. Ochre. For sales by

Schools.

NEW SCHOOL. MR. J. RADCLIFFS, a graduate of the S. C. Militry Academy, designs opening a School in the town of Wilmington on the 1st of February next, for the instruction of boys, and of preparation for an advanced scientific course. In addition to all the usual elementary branches, several texts will be introduced in Pure and Mixed Mathematics. The Elementary of Geometry, Algebra with its application. al texts will be introduced in Pure and Mixed Machematics. The Elements of Geometry, Algebra, with its application, to the solution of Geometrical Problems, to Conic Sections, and to Fluctions, or the Differential Calculus. Plane and Sphineal Trigonometry, with their respective applications to heights and distances. Land Surveying with field practice, in connexion with which will be taught Topographical Drawings. It order to conform his system as nearly as possible in connexion with which will be taught Topographical Drawings. In order to conform his system as nearly as possible with that adopted by Military institutions generally, he further proposes to teach the Squad and Company Drills, with other Military exercises, two afternoons in every week, free of charge. A synopsis of the course of study in each class will be distributed on the day of commencement. Applications may be left at the store of Messrs. Brown & Andrews Toymer made heavy a prelication. derson. Terms made known on application.

References:—The Faculty of the State Military Acade

REFERENCES:—The Faculty of the State Military Academy, Charleston; The Board of Visitors, viz: Gen. J. Jones, Graniteville, S. C.; Gen. F. Jamison, Orangeburg, C. H.; Gen. D. Wallace, Somerville, Union District; Gen. J. H. Means, Buck Head; Col. J. D. Wilson, Society Hill, Darlington District; Gen. R. G. M. Dunnovant, ninety-six Depot, Abbeville; Wilmington, T. W. Brown, W. S. Anderson. Jan. 5, 1855.

MALE SHOOL, OXFORD, N. C. J. H. HORNER, Principal.
THE NEXTISESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN nuary and twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term. Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks

wants of the school may require. Dec. 22, 1854. GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. THE third Session of this Institution commonces on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President. Dr. Morgan Closs, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of And a full corps of Teachers in every branch. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,....
Tuition in Primary Department,.... Collegiate Department, \$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches. Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of pat-ronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State. We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,

President Stockholders Dec. 15, 1854.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY. EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a c. MYERS, taught in a preparatory school. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Primary Department..... \$8 to \$12 Academic

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instruc-

A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.

N. H. FENNELL.

Secretary Board of Trustees Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale low, if applied for soon, 11,000 acres Pine Land, all in one body, lying on the Al tamaha River, 15 or 20 miles from Darien. There has been no timber cut on the above land. For further particulars, address

HENRY A. CANNON,

A LL having business with Goldsbero' Female College, and relating to the instructional department, will apply to W. S. G. Andrews for settlement for things properly belonging to stock and W. K. Lane for provisions.

JAMES H. BRENT. Jan. 2d, 4855.

J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patron-

The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855

[From the London Daily News.]
Peace and War-[Sunday, November 5th.]

The village bells were ringing By the border of the sea; The robin blithely singing, Chanted in the holly tree;

From the elms about the hall From the mill beside the weir-Underneath the churchyard wall-Came the gathering groups to prayer.

Then they softly closed the door, And the people all arose, 'Mid the knights upon the floor, Who had Saracens for foes; And the simple psalm was sung, And the children turned to pray, Where the barou's hatchment hung, And the grim Crusader lay

In the carved chancel stalls, Knelt a maiden in the sun, And the marble on the walls Told of fields her fathers won. She was pleading in her love, That her lover might not die;

And the angels wept above— For they heard his dying cry. The sweet chimes from the steeple Reached the sailor on the waves, The voices of the people Whispered low among the graves;
Through the meadows and the lane
To the lighthouse on the hill—
To their homes they went again,

And the village green was still On the hill-side on the heights— Where in Spring the violets blow-Famous among famous fights— Raged the battle with the foe; Though the dark the rifles flashed,

Sword and plume were wet with rain— Through the bush battalions dashed, Charged, and cheered, and charged again Man to man, and steel to steel-When the muskets cease their fire-Till the swerving columns reel, Till the swarming serfs retire; Guards and Chasseurs side by side Earned themselves a glorious name,

Bravely fought and nobly died In the brotherhood of fame. Underneath the pollard oaks Clustered on a grassy knoll, Where the woodman's ringing strokes Never slash the slender bole; Meeting Death among his men, Grasping still his father's sword Never more to charge again,

Lay the loved one on the sward. By the ruined mill he sleeps In the grave his comrades share, And the maiden's gift he keeps— One soft tress of shining hair; She will often pass in dreams To that grave beside the mill, When the Winter moonlight streams,

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.] The doomed Athenian. BY EDWARD C. JONES. The following article is based on a fact in Grecian

History: When to Athenian breast there sped, The frighted bird with plumage gay, With brow all gloom, and pompous head,

The fugitive he spurned away ; Dashed to the ground with ireful force, Its shattered pinion soiled and dim, Oh! could he look, nor feel remorse, The tremor of the heart and limb What he done? A little bird, Who sported oft on airy wing, Some coming din perchance had heard,
Which sets its heart to fluttering;
Or hunter coursing through the wood,
Or vulture poised in mid-day air,
Or truant boy who near it stood,

Had urged it from inpending snare Thus prompted, to one heart, It turned its wing, and sought repose Did it from fancied danger start, To court, poor witling real woes? Yes, pity did not fold it there. Nor gentleness above it hung, More tender would have been the care,

Had it mid Seythian hordes been flung. And the high court of Authens vowed That he should die, a monstrous thing, Who wrapped in Self's accused shroud,
The tender thoughts which pity bring. Oh Brother, doubly doomed by Heaven.

Is he who dashed from his breast, The contrite one, who, God forgiven.

The Treaty of Alliance with Austria. jesty the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of had committed. the French, signed at Vienna, Dec. 2, 1854: [Ratification exchanged at Vienna, Dec. 4, 1854.]

(Translated.) against the return of the complications which have this to "dry measure" at his earliest liesure. so unhappily disturbed its repose; being convinced that nothing could be more conducive to that result than the complete union of their efforts until the common object which they have in view shall be entirely attained; and acknowledging, in consequence, the necessity of coming to an immediate understanding with regard to their respective positions, and to arrangements for the future: have resolved to conclude a treaty of alliance and have for that purpose named as their plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a General in Her Britannic Majesty's army, Colonel of 56th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Military Division of the same Order, Knight of the Imperial and Military Order of Maria Theresa, a member of her Britannic Majesty's Council, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Charles, Count de Boul-Schauenstein, his Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House, Grand Cross of the sent to Prince Menschikoff the notes of the English Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Order of court martial which sentenced the Russian Major the Iron Crown of the first class.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Francis Adolphus, Baron de Bourqueney, his Envoy, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. agreed upon and signed the following articles:

declaration contained in the protocols of the 9th of fact not hitherto established beyond doubt. April* and 23d of May tof the present year, and in Col. Benton and Peter the Hermit.-Colonel Court of Russia without having first deliberated thereipon in common.

his troops, he engages to defend the frontier of -Wash, Cor. Boston Post. the said Principalities against any return of the NOTICE

Thereby given that application will be made to the Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, for a certificate for ten shares of the capital stock of said to said the recent battles against any attack. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Self-reliance."

NOTICE

The Russian forces, the Russian Greek battles of the Cossacks as they appeared at the recent battles in the Crimea, resembling "mounted Yankees, in their agility, intelligence, irregular costume, and individual self-reliance." furnished at reasonable rates.

Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.

May lst, 1854

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Sublime Posts, on the Law.

HARRIET MILLS, Administratrix.

Sol. 1854.

The Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hundled with dispatch, and on moderate terms. W. G. MILLIGAN.

May lst, 1854

NOTICE.

The Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hundled with dispatch, and on moderate terms. W. G. MILLIGAN.

May lst, 1854

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Sublime Posts, on the L2th of March, a treatyly which whom we are rather anxious to encourage, sends us mills, deceased, under the penalty of the Law.

HARRIET MILLS, Administratrix.

JUST opened 50 dozen heavy Wool Hats, of a new make, the property of the Oltman troops upon these will of the Oltman troops upon these under the market prices will be inforced against all offenders, the price of the United Kingdom of Great Science."

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Sublime Posts, on the L2th of March, a treatyly which Sublime Posts, on the L2th of March, a treatyly which Sublime Posts, on the L2th of March, a treatyly which subministratrix.

Just of Plantation use. Meet and Boy's size; also Glazed Caps.

The Subscribers hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Sublime Posts, on the L2th of March, a treatyly which subministratrix.

Just of Plantation known as West Hall, late the property of Lott the William And Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of Lott Company, in lieu of Certificate Ro. II, which has been lot all clands, and his Majesty the Emperor of Lott Company, in lieu of Certificate Ro. II, which has been lot.

The Subscribers hereby forbeat and leads of Blazed Caps.

The European And Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of Lott Company, in lieu of Certificate Ro. II, which has been lot.

The Subscribers hereby for

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements ordered to be continue con the inside harged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the first Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private characte an, under any circumstances, be admitted.

same territories against the military force or the territory of Russia. There shall be formed at Vienna between the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France and Great Britain, a commission to which Turkey shall he invited to send a plenipotentiary, and which shall be charged with examining and regulating every question relating either to the exceptional and provisional state in which the said principalities are now placed, or to the free passage of the different armies across their territory.
Art. 3. In case hostilities should break out between

Austria and Russia, Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, mutually promise to each other offensive and defensive alliance in the present war, and will for that purpose employ, according to the requirements of the war, military and naval forces, the number, description, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent arrangements."

Art. 4. In the case contemplated by the preceding article, the high contracting parties reciprocally engage not to entertain any overture or proposition on the part of the Imperial Court of Russia, having for its object the cessation of hostilities, without having come to an understanding thereupon between them-

Ar. 5. In case the re-establishment of general peace, upon the basis indicated in Article 1, should not be assured in the course of the present year, her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austrin, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, will deliberate without delay upon effectual means for obtaining the object of their alliance. Art. 6. Great Britain, Austria, and France will

jointly communicate the present treaty to the Court of Prussia, and will with satisfaction receive its accession thereto, in case it should promise its co-operation for the accomplishment of the common object. Art. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space

of a fortnight. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at Vienna, the 2d of December, in the year

of our Lord 1854. WESTMORLAND (L. S.) BUOL SCHAUNSTEIN (L. S.) BOURQUENNY (L. S.) * Laid before Parliament in Part VIII. of Eastern Paers.
† Laid before Parliament in Part IX. of Eastern Papers.
‡ Laid before Parliament in Part XI of Eastern Papers.

§ Already laid before Parliament. A SHREWD DOCTOR.—The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury tell a story to the effect that a man named Jennings undertook a few nights since to give a colored physician from St. Domingo, named Dr. Charles LeBrun, residing in that city, a severe drubbing for malpractice. It seems that Jennings had been troubled with dyspepsia, and had applied to Dr. LeBrun for a cure; but after taking the doctor's physic for a month he found himself much worse, told the doctor so, and then a quarrel and the assault just spoken of followed.

ze wizzard, but I cure any body dat do vat I say. I tell dis man he must take two of my pill to-morrow, four ze nex day, and den go on double ze dose forty day; and if he no cure den, I tell him he come to me I vill give him back his money tout suite. Sare, dat is de bargane vat I make vid him, and he no do dat, so it no vunder he get vorse."

Jennings replied to this: "I took his pills, sir, according to directions, for five days, doubling every

"Monsieur le Mayor," said L., "I no pretend to be

day, as he told me, and found on the fifth day that the dose amounted to thirty-two pills; and then I began to figure up what it would come to in forty days and found that I should have to take at least half "No matter if it vas a bushel," said Dr. LeBrun "ze pill is vegitabeel, just same as von turneep, and

he might live on zem all zey time and zey no hurt.

But if he no give ze pill a fair trial, vot for I give him back his money?" It was plain enough that Jennings, did not go according to contract, so he had no pretence for asking Dr. LeBrun to refund. The doctor promised to say nothing about the assault and battery if Jennings would persevere in the purchase and use of the medicine; but Jennings, in this extreme case, preferred The following is the treaty of alliance between the operation of law to that of physic, and was ac-Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, His Ma- cordingly bound over to answer for the outrage he

The dyspeptic individual, however, in saying that "when he began to figure up what it would come to in forty days" had he followed the sable physician's Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of prescription, and found that he would have had "to Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor take at least half a peck," showed a great ignorance of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the of quantity as of quality. Our "devil," while wait-French, being animated with the desire of terminating ing for the copy, "has figured it up," and says that the present war at the earliest possible moment by the suffering Jennings would have only 1,070,404,the ie-establishment of general peace on solid basis, 427,766 pills to take for his last dose, and but 2,141,affording to the whole of Europe every guarantee 609,255,530 altogether; and he promises to reduce

NEW PHASES OF MORMONISM .- Joe Smith, it will be remembered, was rather a bellicose kind of a prophet. Sometimes he was remonstrated with and pretty closely questioned. Mr. Quincy told a good oke about Joe, as illustrative of his ingenuity and

"If a man smite the on the right cheek, turn to him the other also but if he should then strike the on the left cheek, pitch into the fellow?"

Mr. Quincy told another good joke of Joe, at Nau-voo, when an offensive and rebellious gentleman was found among them; he was very formally waited upon and requested to sell out. If he then presisted in remaining, three men were despatched to sit down at his door and whittle; when he went into his fields they followed and whittled; when he went off to town to trade, they followed him whittling; if he went to church or the tavern they were eternal whittlers, grave as judgdes, never smiling. This was more than human nature could stand, and at last the obstinate fellow would give up and cut stick himself Toledo Blade, December 23.

COURT MARTIAL ON A RUSSIAN ASSASSIN .- The Courier de Lyon says that General Canrobers lately who killed and mutulated the wounded English at Inkermann to be hanged, asking him at the same time, for the sake of humanity and the rules of civilized war, to sign the death warrant himself. Prince Menschikoff declined to affix his signature, stating that be had always strictly prohibited such acts of cru-Who, after having communicated to each other elty, but that he could not acknowledge any other their full powers, found in good and due form, have jurisdiction in such a matter than that of a Russian court martial. It appears from the correspondence Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties refer to the of this journal that the Major was actually hanged,

the notes exchanged on the 8th of August last ; and Benton has reached Washington, from his recent vias they reserved to themselves the right of proposing, sit to New England, in fine spirits. He talks in this according to circumstances, such conditions as they wise: "I have the Pacific Railroad in my trunk, sir! might judge necessary for the general interests of my trunk. The solid men of Boston have taken it in Europe, they engage mutually and reciprocally not hand, sir! Abbott Lawrence, sir! Abbott Lawrence to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial - a man of great wealth, sir-a man of great wealth -has authorized me to use his name, sir! Lawrence may have more money than knowledge, sir; but he Art. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria hav- has the cash, the cash, sir! I am like Peter the herng, in virtue of the treaty concluded on the 14th of mit, sir! Peter the hermit! He preached the crusades, June last with the Sublime Porte, caused the Pringir-I the Pacific Railroad, sir! Solitary and alone, cipalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to be occupied sir, I am setting this Pacific Railroad in motion, sir!

SINGULAR COMPARISON.—The London Times speaks Russian forces; the Austrian troops shall for this of the Cossacks as they appeared at the recent battles

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1854.

We publish to-day a bill introduced into the Legislature of this State by Mr. McDuffie, of Cumberland, the object of which is to create a Court of Comby a local Judge, learned in the law, to be elected loans included. Taking into consideration the fact every four years by the qualified voters of the Coun- that only ten months of the mail contract is included ty. The County Court to fill vacancies arising from

subject to the attention of the citizens of New Hanover hibited by a new work. We presume, of course, that Governor, who shall commission him accordingly. County with the view of obtaining some expression the actual bona fide construction account is not inof opinion in regard to the practicability and expediculated in the statement of current expenses. We ency of endeavoring to obtain a somewhat similar are not, however, posted up upon the items, but are and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and in act for this county. There seems to be a very gen- simply apprized of the aggregate result. eral belief that some action is necessary and ought to be taken with the view of expediting judicial proceedings in New Hanover County, and the idea of a resident Judge, clothed with more extended powers than those now possessed by the County Court, is not a new one. We have heard it brought forward repeatedly by gentlemen of the legal profession here.

We ask for this expression of opinion upon this matter for another reason—on behalf of our representatives in both branches of the Legislature. It is desirable that they should be apprised of the views and wishes of their constituents, as it is also desirable that any movement made in the present Legislature should be made promptly. We therefore respectfully invite suggestions from any gentlemen who are conversant with the bearings of the subject, as we wish to recur to it again more fully, and make such remarks as a careful examination of the bill, and a better acquaintance with the wishes of our people, may suggest .- Daily Journal 9th inst.

County Judges. In another column will be found the bill introduced into the Legislature of this State for the purpose of creating a Court of Pleas in Cumberland County, with a local Judgeship, to supersede the present judicial authority of the County Court, reserving to the magistrates the executive control of county matters, in regard to taxes, county works, etc., as at present .-The general opinion seems to be that some such legislation is required for New Hanover County, where, from the nature of the business transacted, and the floating character of the population in a county containing an active seaport town, promptitude is a matter of vital importance, no less than an intelligent administration of justice by a Judge learned in the law. It is also desirable that the Judge, to be appointed or elected for this County, should have the power of issuing certain writs not now within the power of the County Courts to issue, more especially that of habeas cor pus, as great inconvenience, and sometimes positive injustice, arises from delay in issuing such writ, particularly in the case of seafaring men and other t ransient persons, to whom a prompt hearing and admission to bail may be a matter of pressing necessity.

Such cases we know have occurred here. Writs of injunction, as allowed to the Judges of the Superior Court, should, it appears, also be allowed to the much waste might be committed before such writs could be obtained from a Judge of the Superior Court, at least during term time, when the Superior Judge However, we merely make these suggestions for

what they may be worth, without attaching any greater importance to them than properly belongs to an unprofessional opinion unenlightened by much practical acquaintance with courts, out of which we have had the good fortune, so far, to have kept. We actment of some such law is demanded for New Hanover County, and that it would operate beneficially, as also that the basis of all such improved modes of administering justice should be the time-honored County Court system, endeared to the people by old association seems to us to apply. At the same time, we ra-

The interest payable on the Forceptible relief to the money market. Nor does it apfar towards explaining the mystery:

..8 81 @9 06

rally high point, every other interest must suffer .- but in consequence of the conflicting claims of the per annum, payable quarterly; he shall be entitled is not the result of a demand for export. The flour low out fully this part of the subject. It can only tion brought, to be paid by the plantiff, and laid in 55, only footed up 9,045 barrels, against 63,494 ex- legal profession will derive from it greater profits than ported during the corresponding week of 1854. No the mechanics, who are now pressing its considerawonder that there should be stringencies among the tion upon the General Assembly

DR. IVES, late bishop of the Protestant Episcopal of bread.

An Encouraging Exhibit.

2022/10

Wilmington and Manchester Road, for the last twelve in this, and that, for the greater part of the time, the of Our motive in publishing this bill is to bring the ally surprising, and such as is seldom, or ever, ex-As a matter of interest to the whole community we

publish the report of Mr. Douglass, a competent Engineer upon the present state and future prospects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement .-The light in which it places the whole previous conduct of the work requires no further comment than consists in the quotation of the language of Mr. Douglass, who attributes its failure so far to three caus- Provided, however, that any person elected under this es. "1st-Defect in the original plans of the different parts of the work; 2nd-Careless and unfaithful execution of the same. 3d-and the unfinished and unis pleasing to see that Mr. Douglass more than cooborates very favorable opinion heretofore expressed with regard to the adaptation of the river to slack- ty court of Cumberland now has jurisdiction; and water navigation. It is a work with which an im- the said judge shall be competent to hold the term of portant interest is intimately connected, and we do said court, and shall and may take cognizance, and ope that the Legislature will not suffer a great improvement to fail by the fault of subordinates.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 8th, 1855. Mr. Editor,-You will see from the proceedings of he Legislature of last week, that the Judiciary comittee to whom was referred the "Mechanic's Lein heartily in favour of the principles of the measure, as extending privileges to our mechanics to protect nature of their occupations; and as this Committee is and things relating to orphans, idiots, and lunatics, omposed of distinguished legal gentlemen, in whom the Legislature has the fullest confidence, in their have great weight in defeating the bill before the Legislature, If, as this Committee contends, increased and more expensive litigation to obtain their rights, it becomes us to direct proper attention to the provisions of the law and to undeceive the public mind upon the subject. In fact it was observed to the power and authority as is by law conferred upon to one perpendicular. me by one of this Committee, that so confident was any Judge of the Superior Court, to take the acknowl-

So anxious am I to be set right upon this subject, and reasons which influenced their decision, which I send you for publication, that our people may have the Pleas, under the same rules and regulations as are expense. benefit of them. Yours, respectfully,

well-understood mode of enforcing a right, open to he may do in vacation, twenty days notice having been. all and ample for their protection.

ation, and essentially republican in its character .- the building of houses, labor expended, or materials interest therein to be present: Provided, however, There is a something which puzzles us a little in regard furnished, to make or repair property in possession that if objections be made to the probate of any will, of the owner. The fact is conceded; but it does not and an issue of devisavit vel non be tendered, the follow that the laborer is left without a remedy. He same shall stand for trial at the next succeeding term is to be a Judge, we can find no provision in the con- may require in advance, payment in cash, personal of the court, and have the preference over all other stitution for the election of Judges by the people, security, a mortgage, and in trust or pledge of proper- causes on the docket; he shall have the power of nor for any other tenure of office, than during good ty, as in his judgment the nature and circumstances appointing guardians, and shall have, exercise and each particular case require. In other words, he enjoy all the power, authority and jurisdiction, has all the means of securing himself against loss criminal and civil, which now is or hereafter may possessed by the merchant, farmer, and other classes be conferred on the said Court of Pleas and Quarter ther favor the mode of election, and the time of ser- and professions in society; and to interpose, by laws, | Sessions, (except as is hereafter reserved to the Counvice, and we have no doubt but that the Judiciary for the special protection of mechanics, pre-supposes ty Courts,) under the same rules, regulations and an incapacity on their part to contend with their fel- usages as now exist. low-citizens upon equal terms;—a reflection as unjust | Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Court of DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—From the as it is degrading. Such discrimination would fur- Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Cumberstatement of F. Bigger, Register of the Treasury, we thermore have a tendency to array one class of our land, shall hereafter be styled the County Court of learn that the whole outstanding debt of the United citizens against another, and lead to the enactment Cumberland, and shall be held by the justices thereof, of different codes for the several interests of the twenty at least being present, who may be compe-States, including Treasury Notes, Funded and Un- State, instead of that single code which now binds us tent to act, and shall have exclusive power of levy funded Debt. etc., amounted on the 6th inst. to \$41,- together in harmony and operates alike upon all. ing taxes, binding out orphans, appointing overseers It is said, furthermore, that mechanics are a generous, of roads, patrols, licensing retailers and transacting confiding class of men, who, tho' capable of guarding the county business. The said court shall sit on the their own private interests, fail to do so, and, conse-first Monday of September, December, March and quently, incur heavy losses. The same may be said of June, and shall continue in session one day: the eign Debt is about one million one hundred and forty all other classes; and being applied to the bill under said justices shall elect a chairman who shall preside The whole amount redeemed since consideration, would enlarge its provisions so as to over their deliberations, and if by any casualty the embrace all men of every vocation. But, if passed, court do not meet on that day, or if there be any would it avoid the evil complained of? Under its pro- imperious necessity for an extra session, the said 8, and the Texan indemnity of \$5,301,675 00 has visions, in order to create the lein contemplated, the chairman shall have power to convene the said court been \$34,392,915 96, of which \$27,250,556 22 has contract must be in writing and recorded. This is on reasonable notice; the said court shall have powbeen redeemed since the 4th of March, 1853. Out done as well to give notice to the world of the true er at its meetings to take bonds of the sheriff, coroof \$5,300,000 redeemed since the 1st of July last, but condition of the property to prevent frauds upon oth- ner, constable, clerks or other officers as now require ers, as that the parties themselves may fully under- ed by law, and shall have, retain and enjoy all the one million was held by foreigners; so that, including the premium, at least five millions of dollars has, for the payment of his debt, and the other is willing touching the election and qualification of public offiwithin the last six months, been distributed among to give it. The mechanic may now take a mortgage. cers; the said court at its session in June 1855, shall the American stockholders, and yet without any per- To make it operative it must be reduced to writing, draw the number of jurors required by law as hereproven and recorded. Will the "lein law" make the tofore, and shall issue writs of scire facia to the mechanic more cautious than now? Is it supposed sheriff of Cumberland county, to summon the same pear as though the heavy arrivals of specie relieved that he will insist with more earnestness upon his to the September term, 1855, of the Court of Comthe pressure at all at the North. The current still rights under the new than under the old law, or mon Pleas, and regularly every court thereafter, shall sets so strongly to the produce regions that it makes that the employer will more readily consent to the in like manner draw jurors and issue writs of scire no halt at the commercial centres. The following tables of the prices of flour and wheat at New York, on the 1st of January in several years past, will go tion which occasionally results in loss to creditors, draw the jurors in like manner, and shall certify the under the present law, will be found to exist under same to the County Court Clerk who shall issue the new. The occasional loss of debts is neeperable write accordingly.

upon legislative interference will prove delusive. Numerous other objections might be urged against | Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the said Judge 68@ 73 the bill. Its details are complicated, and its practi- may be selected for the State at large, but he shall recal operations must inevitably excite much litigation; side in the county of Cumberland; he shall be paid not only with the mechanic and his employer, and out of the county funds such sum as the County While the price of existence is at such an unnatu-And the worst of it is that this high range of prices mechanics themselves. But I have not leisure to fol- to receive the sum of two dollars on every suit or acbe realized after the bill shall have gone into operation, in which event I venture the prediction that the

January 6, 1855.

\$9,500 without the necessary means of subsistence. The committee appointed by the late Park meeting intend to petition the Common Council for an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, for the immediate 81,900 improvement of the public land and lots, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor now in want

We are pleased to learn that the business of the To create a Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland, and for other purposes.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of months, exhibits an amount of prosperity beyond the hopes of its warmest friends, and such as to leave by the authority of the same. That on the first Thursfitable public works in the country. The gross re- Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and judicial powers now exercised by the County Courts, thousand dollars, and the nett profits one hundred Cumberland, under the same rules and regulations as witnesses under subpoena, and parties under obligawith others not now within the jurisdiction of the and forty thousand dollars, being equal to seven per elections for members of the General Assembly are County Court, said Court of Pleas to be presided over cent. upon the whole cost of the work, stock and conducted, for the election of some person of integri- be held to appear at the court of Common Pleas. ty, ability and learning in the law, to be the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, and all persons qualified to vote for members of the House Commons in said county, shall be entitled to vote road was in an unfinished condition, this result is re- at said election, and the person having the highest number of votes in said election, shall be chosen, and the sheriff shall cause the same to be certified to the SEC 2. Be it further enacted, That the person so

chosen shall hold his office for the term of four years, of travel. disability of the incumbant, the county court of Cumberland, twenty justices being present, shall proceed to elect some person of integrity, ability and learn ing in the law to fill such vacancy or to act until such disability be removed; but no person shall be competent to act as Judge, or perform any judicial act, until he shall have taken the oath appointed for the qualification of public officers, and an oath of office appearance at the County Court. before some Judge of the Superior or Supreme court, or in open court in the county court of Cumberland : act may be removed from office upon impeachment. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall be

held in the County of Cumberland, quarterly, on the first Tuesday of September, December, March and June, a Court of Common Pleas, over which said Judge of the said court from practicing as an attorn-No stronger censure could well be expressed. It Judge shall preside, which may continue its sitting ey in any other court. from day to day for ten days, if the business of the court require it, and which shall have cognizance of all actions and pleas, civil and criminal, of which the counhave full power and authority and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all causes of a civil nature employ an Engineer to examine their works on the whatever, at common law, where the defendants, or one of them, reside in his county, where the original jurisdiction is not by any act of the General Assembly to suggest what modifications if any should be made. confined to a single magistrate, or to the Supreme or Superior court, of all penalties incurred by violation of the penal statutes of the State, or the laws passed Law" for New Hanover County, have reported un by the Congress of the United States, whereby jurisfavorable to its passage. I regret this because I am diction is given to the courts of the several States, of suits for dower, partition of land, filial portions, and suhmit the following report: legacies, and distributive shares of estates of intestates, and of all matters relating thereto; he shall hem against the losses arising constantly from the have power to try, hear, and determine all matters and the management of their estates in like manner as courts of chancery exercise jurisdiction, and to the extent to which the county courts now exercise the ability to investigate and properly to decide upon same; to try, hear, and determine all criminal cases the merits of any question, this adverse report will where judgment upon conviction shall not extend to life, limb, or member, and all other cases where juris. 1st, defect in the plans of the different parts of the diction and power is given by law to the Courts of Pleas, and Quarter Sessions of this State; the said stead of this law confering a benefit upon our me- Judge shall have, ex-officio, within his county, chanics, it will involve them in the difficulties of in the power and authority of a Justice of the Peace to arrest, commit, bind over or bail any offender of the law to the court having jurisdiction of the

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That he shall have tion, in the same way as is now required by law, and and supported with buttresses and now prescribed by law for the removal of the cases But it is said that this principle does not apply to appointed for such purpose, for all persons having

from the credit system; and the only alternative left | Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of Western.

Western.

4 50 @4 62½ to business men is the exercise of their individual the County Court shall ex officio be clerk of the court foresight and judgment in each business transaction. foresight and judgment in each business transaction. of Common Pleas, and shall authenticate the acts of If they fail to take counsel from experience, or are in- the said court with the seal of the County Court, capable of protecting themselves now, all reliance whenever the same, by any existing law or usage, may be necessary.

victed; and in case of acquittals, or insolvencies on conviction, to be paid by the county trustee on the certificate of the clerk; on every grant of adminis-

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first of June 1855, there shall no appeal be allowed to the County or Superior Court of Cumber-land from the decision or judment of any single maland from the decision of any single mala the first of June 1855, there shall no appeal be al-

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That after the June Term, 1855, of Cumberland County Court, the trial Lock and crib filled with good pudling. and appearance docket, and all papers connected with All the other Locks can be secured by construct. any cause or petition civil or criminal, pending in ing cribs on the river side to prevent them from beno doubt of its shortly becoming one of the most pro- day of August, which shall be in the year of our said court undisposed of, shall be removed into the ing undermined, and by supporting the walls with court of Common Pleas, and stand there for trial, in braces and buttresses. I would recommend that in land, the object of which is to create a Court of Com-mon Pleas for Cumberland County, to exercise all the ceipts of the Road foot up three hundred and thirty tion to be and appear before the County Court, shall

> SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That hereafter, all jurors of the regular panel, and all witnesses summoned to attend any term of the Superior Court. Court of Common Pleas or County Court, when such uror or witness resides more than ten miles from the courthouse, shall be allowed a per diem compensation of one dollar and fifty cents, and in addition to aid of the navigation to transport the materials will their mileage, six cents per mile for every mile trav- not exceed \$3,000 each Lock. I would also recomelled to and from the said courts, by the usual way mend that the depth of water be increased to five

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted. That when any ca pias ad satisfaciendum shall issue upon the judgment of a single magistrate, and the party therein be minded to avail himself of the acts in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, he shall give bond for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the like manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are now prescribed and in force, directing said bonds to be given, conditioned for his SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That the County

Attorney, appointed by the County Court, shall attend the Court of Common Pleas in like manner, and be entitled to receive the same fees for like services as are now allowed by law in the County Court. SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That nothing herein

contained shall be so construed as to prevent the

Engineer's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13th, 1854. To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear

and Deep River Navigation Co. : GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a resolution of the Stockholders of your company authorizing you to Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, the plan of improvement heretofore adopted, present state of the works, and and submit an estimate of the cost of completing the same, on the present plans, and also of such modified plan as may be suggested, and in accordance with your request communicated to me through the agency of Mr. Wm. McClain, I have performed that service

The gentle declivity of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers averaging only about two feet per mile, together with the high banks on both sides, extending throughout the whole distance from Favetteville to the head of your works, renders the improvement by slack water navigation, as adopted by your company, peculiarly applicable to those Rivers, and is the best hat could be devised. Its failure (if it can be so characterized) may be attributed to three causes .work; 2d, careless and unfaithful execution of the same; 3, and the unfinished and unprotected state in which the work has been left.

It seems the plan adopted for the Dams was double the height for the base, which is quite too small a proportion, it should have been from three to four imes the heighth for the base, with a slope on the

There are nearly if not quite materials enough in he of the increased litigation which the passage of edgment or probate of any deed or bill of sale, or the walls of the Locks to have answered the purpose any other instrument which may by the laws of this if they had been put in the right shape; even with this bill would cause among our mechanics, that were State be required to be registered, he may take the the present shape they would probably have stood had he living in Wilmington he should confidently expect privy examination of any feme covert who may be a they been sufficiently protected, with cribbing on the an increase of from five hundred to a thousand dol- party to any deed or instrument requiring registra- river side to prevent them from being undermined, River improvements, which was ordered to be printed. the same upon his order shall be admitted to regis- the mechanical work has been passibly well executed, tration, and shall be to all intents valid and of like but the packing in many cases has been badly done: not to involve our mechanics in further difficulties force as if taken before any Judge of the Superior or the stone appears to have been thrown in loose, withby improper legislation, that I have obtained from a Supreme Court; he may in vacation grant writs of out any regard to packing them. If that had been distinguished member of this Committee some of the recordari facias loquelam, or false judgments, to re- properly attended to, the Lock walls would have had move any proceedings which shall be had before any much more weight and firmness than they now have; justice of his county into the said court of Common and probably would have stood without much more

judgment shall run from the Superior Court of Cum- tion of the locations and plans as suggest themselves Apart from the violation of a sound principle of re- berland to any magistrate of said county, to remove to me. The limited time in which I had to make manufactured or repaired by them, 'till their bills for the testimony, shall have exclusive power to grant escaped my notice, and my plans for remedying the labor and materials are paid. This is a simple and administrations, or take the probate of wills, which defects more crude than they would otherwise have petent engineer.]

Nothing has been done at this work excepting the excavation of the foundation for the Lock. I would

From information derived from others, and from my own observations, I am induced to believe that it would be much better for the shipping port of Fayges of water. If this can be done without incurring Favetteville and the country bordering on the River above that place to have it done.

The Dams at Jones' Falls, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Gulf, are built on rather treacherous foundations, further trouble, but in order to place them beyond a doubt, I would recommend giving them all an additional base, with a lower or down stream slope of six inches in thickness well secured with bolts and treenails. All the Dams should have a gravel range three feet in height placed on the slope, so as to prevent the gravel from being washed off.

Reeves' Dam is located in a short bend of the River, so that Boats entering the Lock from below will have to lie nearly at right angles with the stream, which will make it difficult to enter during high wang at the Lock, I would recommend raising the Dam below about five feet and dispense with this Lock and Dam. The additional cost will be only \$3.169.

Farrishes Fish Trap Dam is located in the same manner, only the Lock is on the opposite side of the bend, and will make it difficult to enter the Lock it will be impracticable to enter it at all. The timber little has been done at the sheeting either of the Lock or Dam. The water has cut around the abutment on the opposite end from the Lock, and excavated a place about 80 feet in length, and over 15 feet in depth below the bottom of the Dam. As the cost as much as rebuilding it at a point about 400 feet lower down the stream, or raising Clegg's Lock and Dam to the Gulf, a distance of 16 67-100 miles .-The additional cost will only be about \$600.

The old Mill Dam at Peter G. Evans' mill, is not considered sufficiently permanent to be depended upimmediately below and connected with the old Dam. The estimate is made accordingly. All the Dams re-

gistrate, but appeal may and shall be granted to the Courts of Common Pleas under like rules as now are observed and required in appeals to the said court.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be now appeal allowed to the Superior Court for any index.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be now appeals allowed to the Superior Court for any index.

difficult to make them stand a length of time without incurring a large expense, and then they will be quite qual, at 1,300 and 2,000 yards, to the destruction of the Russian works. The arrangements for the new ships contemplate much more powerful cannon than those hitherto used."

An Incident—not in society.

An Incident—not in their position in society.

An Incident—not in the decision, and at Sebastopol has proved incurring a large expense, and then they will be quite incurring a large expense, and then they

in case of appeals from the Superior Court to the Su- pool about 12 feet distant from the Lock, and the wall brought back to its place and secured with long sure bolts to the crib, and the space between the

> place the gates on a level with the top of the breast wall, and a stepe gate be placed at the head of the Locks, and wing cribs constructed both above and below all the Locks. I will further suggest-building the Lock at Cross Creek, and those to be rebuilt at Silver Run and Red Rock, of rubble masonry laid in cement, and as fast as the other Locks require re- President of the United States, who made a speech, building, to build them in the same manner, and make The Chief of the Six Nations also spoke in behalf of them 24 feet in width. The additional cost with the his tribe, as soldiers of the United States feet instead of three feet eight inches, the present evening, a resolution was passed urging Congress to depth. The additional cost will not exceed \$10,000.

Notwithstanding the exceeding low state of the water in the Rivers, the lowest it is said, that has been known for a great length of time, there was still an abundance, if the works were made tight, for the most extended business. No apprehensions need be entertained on that subject. Herewith I submit two estimates, one, the cost of completing the work on the present plan. The other, ment, &c.

for completing the work in a more substantial and permanent manner, and increasing the base of all the gress on these subjects. Dams and giving them a lower slope. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. DOUGLAS.

On the 4th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Fennell from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, re- war Dale left on the 1st December for Monrovia on a ported favourably upon the bill to incorporate the cruise. town of Newtown, in Catawba county. Passed second and third readings.

Mr. McDowell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favourably upon the following bills, which passed their second and third readings :- A the mails and passengers to the other islands. The Bill to incorporate the Gillis Copper Mining Compa- Franklin was fired into by the authorities of St. Thomnay; A Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam as when leaving the port, and a ball passed through Tug Company.

Some other matters of purely local importance, child. The steamer was detained two days for re-

were attended to in the Senate. The House of Commons was mainly occupied with the Revised Statutes and matters of local importance The Steam Tug Company of Wilmington passed its third reading. The bills incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company and the Yadkin Plank scriptions for the relief of the poor, report that \$4,-Road Company passed their third reading. The most important business done on Friday, was

that in relation to the Charlotte Road, already published in this paper. On Saturday, the Senate rejected a bill for a new

ounty to be called Vernon be discharged from the further consideration of a voice in the present State canvass, that Mr. Wise bills proposing to incorporate the Banks of Greens. will meet him before the people at such time as they boro'. Pittsboro' and Wilmington

A bill to subscribe \$50,000, to the Favetteville and Centre Plank Road, passed its second reading. Considerable debate occurred over the bill to in

second reading by 91 to 14.

The Committee on Banks, in the House reported favourably on the bills for the Banks of Plymouth and Wilmington; unfavourable upon the bill to increase the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, also upon the bill for a Bank at Pittsboro',

A memorial was presented by Mr. Williams, of

was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Cotten, a joint ery to make revolvers." committee of five was ordered to accompany the Major. I presume Mr. Cotten will be made chairman

Major Gwynn, we believe it was, that recommended and obtained the appointment of the original en-With these remarks I proceed to give a description gineer, whose plans have succeeded so admirably !- de Grasse. She was in her 82d year." to the Superior Court, and hereafter no writ of false of the present state of the works, with such modifica- We must confess that we think somebody else ought publican equality, the legislation proposed is unne- any proceedings before him to the Superior Court, these examinations, made it necessary for me to pass weight if coming from a source not in any way mixed reported. The first desertion noticed in the accounts cessary; for, under existing laws, mechanics have but the same shall be returnable into the court of over the works more hastily than I could have de- up with the previous mismanagement of the work, the right to retain possession of personal property. Common Pleas. He may issue commissions to take sired, and perhaps some important matters may have nor responsible for the recommendation of an incom-

We learn that the result of the consultation bement of the matters in dispute, and that on Friday next the Railroad will resome the transportation of

perplexities are about to be resolved. To us of the press, the interruption has been peculiarly oppressive. Called upon without preparation, to contrive a means of distributing our paper among full. Probably the interruption of mail service has through a different door, and went his way, wondernowhere fallen so heavily as upon the newspapers. | ing no doubt at the audacity of human faith." We could not believe that the state of things would

charge of trifling with the obligations we owe to our heartiness we congratulate them on the restoration of the old and established relations .- Charleston Mercu-

statement of the armaments of the various fortresses around New York harbor, and a comparison of the aggregate with a statement of the armaments of the defences of Sebastopol, previous to the breaking out of the present war. The number of guns is as fol-

Tompkins.... Battery Hudson Constantine.... Morton.....

Sebastopol is not double what it was at the commencement of the war, as given above. The Courier adds:

"The calibre of the guns employed offensively and defensively at Sebastopol we have no means of ascertaining, nor of forming even an opinion of, except from the general report of the operations before that which, under the circumstances, was looked upon town and the results which followed them. We have it from the highest official authority that the ing, he entered it, and immediately fell into a sound ing that plan the water will flow back from Clegg's extreme range of the heaviest cannon now in use may slumber. On arriving at the destination of the vibe stated at 3,000, 4,000, and even 5,000 yards-in one case 5,700 yards, or more than three miles. But firing at such distance is too uncertain to be more The only food or drink allowed him during the time than an annoyance—never useful. It may destroy of this extraordinary performance was beef tea, (very tration, two dollars; on the appointment of every on for a navigation; another Dam ought to be built fortunate inhabitants but can navigation and wine. This is the fortunate inhabitants, but can never touch the military sigength of any place, or do more harm than amuse good soldiers.

The Soldiers of 1810 WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The old soldiers, number, ing about fifteen hundred, were escorted to day, by he Washington battalion, to the White House. A speech was delivered by the President of the Conven-

tion which was replied to by President Pierce. The soldiers held their convention this evening at

SECOND DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, P M .- Four Indians, from the Six Nations, were in the procession to day, dres. sed in war costume, and attracted much attention. The venerable G. W. P. Curtis, and Messrs. Cass. Houston, Shields, Van Rensselaer, Benson, and Leslie Combs, were also present.

Judge Sutherland presented the Convention to the

EVENING SESSION

At the session of the Old Soldiers' Convention, this make provision for soldiers and their widows and children; also for the Indians who helped us when prisoners in Tripoli; urging an extension of the pension law to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows and children; and returning thanks to Mr. Brodhead for his exertions in their behalf. The resolutions also eulogize Madison, Clay, Lowndes and Calhoun, urge the completion of the National Monu. A committee was appointed to memorialize Con-

Naval Intelligence--- A Steamer fired into.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- Intelligence from the sloop of war Marion, at Porto Praya, on the 6th of December, states that the Constellation left that place for St. Vincents on the 16th of November; and the Sloop of

Business in Coffee at Gonaives was brisk. The Golden Eagle, from St. Thomas, reports that before she arrived the steamer Benjamin Franklin was chartered by the Royal Mail Company to take

a state room in which was an English lady with her and bills from the Committee on Revised Statutes pairs. The reason given by the authorities for their conduct was that the steamer had no right to pass. The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, badly strained and leaking, put into St. Thomas on the 26th.

Relief for the Poor. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The committee to raise sub-000 have been collected

K. Rayner, Esq., report says, delivered an address to the Know-Nothings in secret last evening. If Mr. Rayner, who is from North Carolina, was invited here to bolster up the new organization in the present Mr. Wilder, from the Committee on Banks, asked campaign, we will pledge ourselves that if he wishes together may select .- [Norfolk Argus.

AN EXPRESSIVE METAPHOR.—An exchange says: Once on Lake Ontario, in an old tub of a steamer, a substitute for the regular boat, bound, at the rate of crease the salaries of certain public officers. The six miles an hour, from Oswego to Niagara river, we asked the skipper if he meant to take the usual route. In the House on Saturday, the bill extending the via Poronto. "Go to Toronto in this thing!" was Central Railroad eastwardly to Beaufort, passed its his answer, "I would as soon undertake to drive a toad through a barrel of tar!

English and Americans in Russia .- A letter from St. Petersburg says :-- " Mr. Baird's iron foundery is in full work again. He has contracted for five screw engines, four of 800 and one of 400 horse-power, and actually received £50,000 in advance, without depositing any guarantee—an unusual thing with govern-New Hanover, concerning the Deep and Cape Fear ment contracts. The Americans (the same who have had so much to do with the Moscow Railroad) are The engrossed resolution instructing Maj. Gwynn Col. Colt has been, or is still here, with his machin-

DEATH .-- A New York letter-writer says

"A lady of some note died in this city last evening, and will be buried to-morrow, from the Roman Cath olic church at St. Anne, Eighth street-I refer to Silvie de Grasse De Pau, wife of the late Francis De Pau, and only surviving daughter of the late Count

DESERTION IN THE ENGLISH ARMY. - Desertions to he was a "Yankee" who had found his way into the English Navy, and the letter-writers at the seat of war were at pains to circulate the report that the dastardly deserter was not an English soldier. As tween the Agent of the Post Office Department and the nationality of the deserters, subsequently, is not the Railroad Company, has been a happy abjust- given, it is safe to conclude that they are not "Yan-

ple, and the experiment is by no means favorable to soon after leaving the counter, desired to change this that condition, when it emanates from the Post Office note, and happened to mention his desire to a total Department. We have discovered that it is good to stranger,' with whom he had just instituted an accibe social and communicative, and that there is no end dental acquaintance. The new friend kindly and to our anxieties about people of whom we could hear generously volunteered just to 'step in and get the nothing. It is pleasant to think that these change if you don't feel like walking,' and the offer was accepted. The bill was accordingly presented our subscribers, we have done our best to meet the confident gentleman who was waiting outside. The necessity, but we have been only in small part success- friendly messenger forgot to return, but made his exit

The Courier does not inform us whether "the continue, and therefore we could not feel justified in friendly messenger" left a lock of his hair as a pre-

one hundred and one consecutive hours, and, inasmuch as it was alleged that a similar feat was not fairly accomplished, particular pains were taken by those interested that there might be no humbug in the present instance. The first night was passed very comfortably; and during the next night and appeared to feel the effects of a lack of rest, and his limbs con menced swelling. He was watched closely that night, and at times his mind wandered, and he was unconscious of anything going on near him. The next day, (Saturday.) he recovered his wonted vigor, and, with the encouragement of his friends near by, seemed quite fresh. His limbs, too, which bore evidence of his endurance, improved in appearance, and the approach of last night was met with much confidence by himself and others.

He continued to walk, but with much difficulty. 64 " Catharine His constitution required all the stimulus that consistent with his safety could be given. He became 9 Battery 30 delirious, and had to be guarded to prevent him leav-day morning the swelling commenced again, and the The Courier says it has no information as to the the audience became literally packed, and at one comparative weight of metal, but hazards the opinion time it was seriously proposed clearing the room for that it was not against New York. It also says that o'clock and 9 minutes, it was announced by Dr. Rowell, his physician, that his time was up. He left the plank, and walked through the crowd with perfect composure. Three cheers were given for him, which were duly acknowledged.

greatest feat of the kind on record .- San Francisco

The Circassian women, noted the world over for

Church in North Carolina, who last year went over to the Romish Church, has been appointed a Professor in the Roman Catholic College in Fordham.

A coquette treats a lover like a bouquet—carries him about a certain time for amusement or show, and then quietly picks him to peices.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be common Pleas, but when any party shall be dissatisfied therewith, he same shall be granted and certified under the same ways right.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be common Pleas, but when in a more in oappeal allowed to the Superior Court for any judg-more and substantial manner.

The Lock at the Gulf is placed in the pool above two disconsidered impolite for gentlemen to go into the Dam, and the pressure of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies them ways right.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be common Pleas, but when any party shall be dissatisfied therewith, he may party shall be dissatisfied therewith, he may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court; and the sold should not sold them in a more.

The Lock at the Gulf is placed in the pool above the Dam, and the pressure of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies them ways right.

The Lock at the Gulf is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the port of the Dam, and the pressure of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies them ways right.

The Lock at the Gulf is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the port of the Dam, and the pressure of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies them when any party shall be dissatisfied therewith, he may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court; and the court of the Dam, and the pressure of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies them in a more.

The Lock at the Gulf is considered in every way correct fo

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The number recruits at Bach under the

During the revolution and late wars, some of the These three illustrious men were Alexander Hamil. Judges of the Supreme Court. er Alexander Hamilton. Morris was the imbodiment of self-sacrificing devotion to his adopted country .-Although the conflict was between his own native land and that he had chosen for his home, he gave up his whole soul to the enterprise of the colonies. He abandoned his private affairs, in order to supply the means to feed and clothe our starving and suffering troops. He sacrificed his own fortune that the cause of freedom might prosper, and died almost in poverty. May we not appropriately unite these four illustrious names with the names of such " leaders " of our armies as Lafayette, Montgomery, Moultrie, Mercer, DeKalb, Kosciusko, Pulaski, and Steuben?

These were the foreigners of the era when true A mericanism was born. These were the men that stood by the cradle of our infant republic. These were the heroes who followed our flag wherever it waved, some of them dying with joy in its defence; others shedding their blood, that it might float in victory others toiling in the cabinet, and there conducting the no less perilous affairs of State. These were the men whom Washington loved and counselled and courted; upon whom he leaned; to whom he gave his confidence; and of whom he was proud to speak as companions and as brothers. These were the "foreign leaders" of the revolutionary epoch, and of the trying years which followed it.

We have other " foreign leaders " now. The champions just alluded to combined and suffered, that the cause of religious toleration, political equality, and civil liberty might live. But our new "foreign leaders" combine and conspire that this cause may die. The one labored to build up a great temple dedicated to the oppressed of a whole world; the others toil to pull that temple down, to circumscribe the atmosphere of liberty within certain degrees of latitude and to special classes of men. The one contended against the English tyrant, that this land might be made a refuge for the poor and the persecuted of other countries, and that its door might always be open to the oppressed, and closed only upon the oppressors of mankind; the others would close this door upon our brethern of foreign nations, leaving us to die under the despot's lash, or to perish in the bloody conflicts between ambitious and revengeful kings Such were the "foreign leaders" of revolutionary days; such are the "foreign leaders" of the present counterfeit Americanism The attempt to restore the obsolete doctrines estab

lished by Adams and repudiated by Jefferson, is led by a Scotch renegade called Bennet, a pair of Italian der agogues called Gavazzi and Sechi de Casali, and an insane English itinerant called the Angel Gabriel. These are the head, the hands, the heart, and the soul, of the new American party. There is an honest commixture of hatreds, religious and political.-Bennet hates the country which he curses with his Casali is a dealer in the poisons of the same school, and filters the sinister sentiments of his para-To the outlaw "Orr," called "Angel Gabriel," is allotted the pleasing duty of stirring up the population of our American cities, and of defiling the much that they clutch at every evidence of internal lissension and degradation with frantic delight.

this subject, we copy the following from the New ton Sentinel. York True American, the first and the ablest "knownothing" paper in the country. We copy from the number for this week.

" The Grand Council and its Foreign Organs .-what alarmed at the unexpected opposition created funny. by the reception of their imperial mandate summariwith the order from fellowship with their brethern a color to his cheek. for having dared to vote as becomes men and freemen, or for refusing to violate the sanctity of the ballotox-an ingenious invention of our ancestors to protect a citizen against any after-consequences militaing against his free expression of preference for canlates-have at length condescended to create two special organs in this city; both, luckily for the naive-American cause, owned and edited by foreigners! these red-hot fire and brimstone patriots, Paters Putria upon paper, who expel the sons of revolutionary sires to indulgence in privileges bequeathed to them, sealed with the blood stains of martyred parents-who proscribe a son of the soil if his grandfather be tainted with emigrant blood—have affiliated with James Gorden Bennett and Secchi de Cassali, and committed rampant know-nothingism to the tender mercies of Scotch and Italian protectors. There appears not to be found an American journal, edited nd owned by Americans, sufficiently peurile and foolhardy to endorse the bulls of our congregated Pontiffs, and from this time forward let the Daily Herald and the Crusader, Sinbad-like, assume the burden of the old man, and the precious mountain of which he is

The reaction, it will be seen, promises to be both formidable and fearless against those "foreign leadrs." The American element has become aroused the foreign invasion. Many who were willing to dopt the voke imposed by secret oaths and packed najorities revolt from the contamination of Bennett; try which they cannot control. We shall see, however, how far this reaction is serious. It is a sacred cause that owns such sainted leaders! Pledged to what, in the name of all fitness of things, what is he to put it on?

What is he to put it on?

What is he to put it on? he most sweeping proscription, political, civil and eligious; committed to doctrines which ignore our he bravest and best of the early patriots; ready to mmation of their design, it is no wonder that obects like these enlist the sympathies and the prayevery immortal aspiration, to every just ambition, and ly on that account with Port. to that broad and vital spirit of brotherhood which 'makes the whole world kin;" so is the work of anarchy and confusion, and proscription and shame, to which the new secret order has formally committed itself, a delightful recreation to those wretched Ishmaelites that now clamor in its lead, and hunt down the purest and best of our citizens.

Washington Union. FAYETTEVILLE AND SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD .- A

vidend of 4 per cent for the last 6 months has been

Inauguration of Gov. Bragg.

On Monday last, the first day of January, Thomas most brilliant leaders of the American armies were Bragg, of the County of Northampton, was inaugurforeigners; and so of the rank and the file of those ated as Governor of North Carolina in the Commons foreigners, and list of these immortal names adorns Hall, in the presence of the members of two Houses the pages of history. But it was not only on the of the General Assembly and a large concurse of specfield of battle that the learned and patriotic spirits of te ors. At the hour of twelve, the members of the the Old World contributed to the success of our in Senate, proceeded by their Speaker, the Hon. Warfant republic. The first and highest financial officer ren Winslow, late Acting Governor, entered the Comunder President Washington was a foreigner by birth. mons Hall, and took seats to the right of the Speaker. The same office, after the great civil revolution of the Speaker of the Senate taking the seat assigned 1800, was again filled by a foreigner. And, what is him on the right of the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, Speaker astill more remarkable, at a highly embarassing stage of its financial affairs, and when the country was engaged in a second war with England, President Maderson, Martin, and Shipp, the committee of arrangeison called to the same important trust another dis-inguished gentleman, also by birth a foreigner.— Chief Justice Nash, and the Hon. R. M. Pearson,

ton, Albert Gallatin, and Alexander J. Dallas. Of The oaths of office were administered by the Chief the same school was the cotemporary and friend of Justice with much solemnity and impressiveness; afthis triumvirate of patriots-the Englishman, Robert | ter which Gov. Bragg arose and delivered his inaug-Morris, of Pennsylvania. He was another of the ural Address, which will be found below. It is, in foreign leaders" of those trying days. General every respect, an admirable document-a document Washington offered him the place of Secretary of the worthy of the man, of the occasion, and of the State Treasury, afterwards so ably occupied by the foreign- over whose destinies he has been called to preside .-Upon the three great questions of the day-Free Suffrage, Internal Improvement, and the Rights of the slaveholding States-it is clear and emphatic, and fully up with the wants of the time and the expectations of the people.-Raleigh Standard.

> Where are the "Lost Tribes" of Abolitionism. Learned and inquisitive minds have excercised themelves in ingenuous speculations as to the "lost tribes" and many very plausible theories have been given to the world with the view of elucidating the mystery connected with them. The lost Pleiad has perplexed sage astronomers. Stricken from its high place in the heavens, heaven only knows where it has gone. A grave question was raised some few years back as to the whereabouts of one "Milly McPherson," to which up to this very hour, nothing but hollow and unsubstantial echo has responded.

But, in the last few weeks, a graver question than that referred to the mysterious Milly has arisen to perplex the curious and confound the inquisitive .-t is--what has become of the Abolitionists? But a few short months ago they were howling like an army of hungry wolves. Press and pulpits resounded with their clamors. They were as thick in the free States as the locusts of Egypt. But they have suddenly ceased their horrid uproar and become as scarce as Indians in the white settlements. They have gone like the mist from mountain, and melted like he snows in the ocean. Where are they? The men that composed them have not died out; for a nation as they claimed to be, does not disappear in the space of a few months. The answer, we think, is easy.

They are not in the Democratic party, for that party has no place for such people. But, having failed in their crusade against Nebraska, they have hid hemselves in the Whig and Know Nothing organizations of the North. It is unnecessary to discuss this question at length and in detail. It may be satisfactorily solved, by refering to one State as an illustra. tion. Every body knows that Massachusetts was as thoroughly abolitionized as any State in the Union. Yet, at the last election in that State, the new secret political society swept over it like wild fire. It triumphed over all opposition. Scarcely a man of any other party was so fortunate as to succeed. It is in vain to say that the Abolitionist and Free soilers had died out in the course of a few weeks. It is equally absurd to say that these Abolitionists and Free-soilers had changed their opinions, given up their fanaticisms and renounced heresies. They are still in Massachusetts; they are still Abolitionists and Freesoilers, let them act with whichever party they may. Like the leopard, an Abolitionist cannot change his spots; like the Ethiopian, he cannot change his skin.

They have but skulked. They have hid themselves in the new and secret order, so that they may deceive the South and seduce the unwary Southern men into an alliance with them. They have long vazzi hates the American Catholics with an intensity enough tried open warfare. They have long enough well befitting the dangerous tactics of the Italian bragon, the priest, through the columns of the "Crusa- the secret order. If so, we would respectfully in-

We are aware that some of the more furious and unthinking Abolitionists have made war on the new oure atmosphere of the Christian Sabbath with order, and they would make war on any thing in cenes of tumult and bloodshed, that will delight the their blind and headlong fury. But these miserable despots of other lands, who fear our good example so remnants of the anti-Nabraska fanatics can easily be pointed out. Where are the rest of them, if they have not hid themselves behind the masked batteries To show that we do not speak without the book on of the secret foe. That is the question .-- Washing-

A Disconsolate Lover (Sam.)-The signal failure of the Sentinal of Alma at the Haymarket is not what may be termed the fortune of war, but the mis-The Grand Council of the State of New York, some- fortune of a piece which endeavors to make war

Flying Colors .- A woman uses rouge to lend a y to eject those Americans in former communion tinge to her face. A man employs impudence to give & Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

A Walk beyond Walker. Most people that we meet with call The seat of war Sebastopol; But that's not right, say some pe-ople; You should pronounce it Sebastople.

Advice to the Ordnance. - Spare no expense in increasing the calibre of your guns. It will be a greater bore to the enemy than to us. One Comfort.-Hardly our poor fellows may fare n the Crimea; but the emperor of Russia won't have

his Turkey this Christmas. A Companion to the Calendar.-Newgate has already its " Calendar of Crime," and judging from the atrocities practised by the Russian soldiers in the East, Nicholas will soon be able to furnish an appropriate companion in his "Calendar of the Crimea." A Scotch Fast .- All the spiders in Glasgow are,

out now on a Sunday. Hint from Kossuth. - In attacking the Russian bear, you will find no weapon efficient unless you also employ a Pole.

A Hat in Want of a Place .- We admire enthusiasm in the artist. In fact, without enthusiasm, the author is but a paper-stainer, the painter but a colorgrinder, the sculptor but a chipper of stone. Admiring the generous quality that makes the artist, we were delighted to hear that Mr. Charles Kean had purchased-at Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill sale. purchased—at Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill sale, with an oblique view to the future production of ing our citizens of an increasant and increasing tax to supand those who are quite ready to disfranchise the Henry the Eighth—had purchased the hat, the genucatholics are not willing to join hands with a pair of inches the port ruffians in idleness.

6th. To endeavor to disseminate the seeds of chaity and Catholics are not willing to join hands with a pair of ine hat—duly authenticated—of Cardinal Wolsey. talian renegades, who come here to destroy a coun- Now, it may be very laudable in Mr. Charles Kean

Another for Aberdeen .- " Victory, or that old abbey," was Lord Nelson's cry. Lord Raglan is nearly e past by obliterating the memories of many of the same. "Victory, in spite of that old Abby." A Great Liberal.—What a munificent sovereign is deluge the land in blood rather than fall in the con- Nicholas! See in what a generous mauner he sac-

rifices his hordes! The Foreign Vintage and the British Cellar .- The ers of such "foreign leaders" as Bennett and his Ital- extensive failure of the vintage, owing to the disease an accomplices. If the work of the revolution of of the grape, will probably not occasion, in this coun-776 was a labor of love to the foreigners who as- try, an appreciable scarcity of wine. If every grape sisted to lead and to swell the ranks of the American in Portugal has perished this season, there is little army, because it appealed to every manly instinct, to fear that England will be supplied the less plentiful-

> SCENE AT THE CINCINNATI NATIONAL THEATRE.-A Pig Among the Ravels .- Last night, during the performance of the Green Monster, by the Ravels, at the National, an incident occurred which, although pig-my in one respect, was the occasion of a huge fund of merriment. During one of the most interesting scenes of the pantomine, without summons from the call-boy, signal from the prompter, firing of culverins or flourish of trumpets, a grave, long-snouted, long-legged, inquisitive looking pig walked deliberately from behind the scenes, and confronted the With the Knight (Gabriel Ravel,) with a broad state of inquirry—as much as its say, what's the excitement?
>
> The National, an incident occurred which, although pig-my in one respect, was the occasion of a huge by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet,) pleasantly situated, about a mile from the village; by 70 feet, or 70 f

Too Obvious .- Why is the next portion of Macauay's History of England like the premier? Because everybody wishes it was out.

Erie, and steamers are running from Buffalo to Cleve-

For Field Officers 30th Regiment N. C. Militia. For Colonel-Capt. J. W. WESSEL, "Lieut. Col.-JOHN COWAN, Major-E. G. MEARES. For Field Officers of the 30th Regiment N. C. Mill-

For Colonel—JOHN L. CANTWELL,

"Lieut. Do.—WM. M. WALKER,

"Major—EDWARD G. MEARES.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.
A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents om the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other explosive Compounds, used for the production of Light.— This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c. ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wil-

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short no-tice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offen-

> C. DuPRE, D. DuPRE, Jr. A. C. DICKINSON.

100-18-t-15J

June 20th, 1854 Holloway's Pills .- These excellent Pills prepared after years of study, are expressly adapted to the manner of living of the Citizens of the Union, who are constantly afflicted with derangements of the liver and stomach, accompanied with drowsy feelings; they possess the most miraculous virtues in restoring health, and correcting the above disorders, by them all impurities of the blood are removed, the diges-tive organs are strengthened, and the appetite increased.— The popularity they have obtained with the Citizens of the nion, are convincing proofs of their efficacy. One trial is Union, are convincing proofs of their efficacy. One trial is all they require to secure their recommendation.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c.; 87c., \$1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

on, N. C.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

A Terrible Case of Scrofula, of Twelve Years Standing, Cured in One Month by Burrow's Elixir Vitre. Norfolk, Va., July 19, 1854.

Mr. B. Burrow—Dear Sir—I am under great obligations to you for effecting a cure of that dreadful disease Scrofula, by your preparation, called Elixir Vitæ. The disease had caffled the most skillful Physicians, and I had taken at least one hundred bottles of Sarsparilla, &c., without any effect. I was in the most deplorable condition, part of my neck ulcerated to such an extent as to leave my windpipe exposed; indeed life seemed to me a burden. I had given over the idea of ever finding relief until recommended by one who had been similarly affected and was cured by your medicine, I was induced to take your preparation; and although I had been afflicted over twelve years, yet in the short space of thirty days I was entirely cured. I am now in good health and have been ever since. The cure was thorough a miracle. I am now in good health

Yours, very respectable, lay and made oath to the above statement. I am well ac-Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

In Coughs, Colds, Brouchitis, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; in Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis, Disease of the Blood, remember BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ is the only infallible specific known. Among others the Rev. Thomas Hume, of Portsmouth, Va., an emnent divine of the Baptist pursuasion, has permitted the use of his name, having been cured of a disease of the Throat and Lungs. And for diseases of the Blood the Masons and ODD FELLOWS have enforced its virtues, and for most disases of a chronic nature its virtues are certified to by over 5000 persons.** Price only \$5 for six bottles. For sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Brad-

and by all dealers in Medicines.

tried clamor. Nor is it surprising that they should now avail themselves of secresy and reserve. But it may be said that they have not hid themselves in the secret order. If so, we would respectfully into the secret order. If so, we would respectfully into the secret order. The secret order is the secret order. The secret order is the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order. The secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order. The subscribers would respectfully into the secret order in the secret order is the secret order. The subscribers would respectfully into the secret order is the secret order in the secret order. The subscribers would respectfully into the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order in the secret order is the secret order in the secret order in the secret order in the secret order in the secret BRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOE-ING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE. L. WOOD & CO. North Water Street.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY. THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Eactory is in opperation again, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice for Sash, Blinds, Doors, Scrolls and Brackets of any shape or figure. Collumns for Porches, Mouldings of any pat-tern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairway, Turn-

ing of any dimension.

The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, and hopes to merit the same by the well execution of his work and prompt attention to all orders forward-I to him.

Office and Factory first building North of the Wilmington
Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

S. P. IVEY.

I WILL SELL, on the 25th of January, 1855, all the lands belonging to H. McMillan, formerly the lands of Catharine Henry, three miles from Long Creek adapted for Turpentine, Shingles, Corn, &c. particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY McMILLAN.

New Hanover County, N. C., Jan. 12, 1855.

19-ts

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

market price for a good article. They intend offering constantly, at their Stall in the Market House, the very choicest meats that can possibly be procured, to which they in- Saturday vite the attention and patronage of the public.

H KING,

for the future, condemned to fast regularly once a week, for we see that no flies are allowed to come

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN FLAG.

A CONSTITUTIONAL advocate and independent Journal, published in Goldsboro', N. C., by the subscribers, having for its objects: 1st. To maintain, inviolate, the rights of the Constitu-

ceding to each its Constitutional privileges.

3d. To support the doctrines of a judicious expenditure of the public fund for works of Internal Improvements.

4th. To abolish the Free School system entirely, or tablish it upon a basis worthy the name.

brotherly love among our fellow citizens of every denomina-tion. Harmony being the chief support of our great politi-

OUR FLAG IS TO THE BREEZE!
TERMS, \$1 50 Pannum, in advance, or \$2 00 if payment delayed three months. ROBINSON & POTTER.

Goldsboro', N. C. Office Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co., ? WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1855.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, will be held at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 24th January, 1855, that being the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in January, 1855.

A full Meeting is desirable. JOHN McRAE, Jr., Sec'y.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY, Near Kenansville. THE subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he expects to commence his ext session in a new, large and comfortable Academy, (45 ket, and little or no demand. We quote at \$2@\$2 15 for sections.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with navel stores.

Jan. 11—Schr. Golden Rule, Malcom, for New York, by

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

verybody wishes it was out.

The mild weather has opened navigation again on BEESWAX, # lb..25 @ 26
BEEF CATTLE,
100 lbs...5 00 @ 6 00
BRICKS, # M.7 00 @ 12 00

BRICKS, # M.7 00 @ 12 00

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BRICKS, # M.7 00 @ 12 00 Hard..... 0 00 Tar, ≱bbl. 0 00 Pitch..do,..2 00 @ 0 Rosin, No.1,0 00 @ 1 ava......15 do. No.3,1 10 @ 1 20

Laguayra ... 13 @ Rio ... 101 @ St. Domingo ... 111 @ Cotton, @ 1b ... 51 @ Corrow, ... #gallon 00 Dils, # gal Sperm.....1 25 Linseed, raw 95 CORN MEAL, # bush 1 00 @ 1 05 do. boiled 00 Whale 95 Sheeting, #yd.71 @ Yarn, \$15... 00 @ Eccs, \$\forall doz....23 @ Rosin.... 20 @ POTATOES, Sweet, bush.65 @ Spts. Turp. 2 00 @ 2 30 FEATHERS, # 15.50 @ 55 FISH, # bbb., Irish, do....0 00@ 0 00 do. # bbl..3 00 @ 3 25

Provisions, & 1b. N. C. Bacon, Mullets....5 75 Mackerel, No. 1 Hams 121 @ @00 00 Middlings . . 0 Shoulders . . 00 Hog round .. 11 @ No. 4 0 00@0 00 Shad, Ocean,00 00@00 00 Vestern Bacon, Herrings, East 0 00@ 0 00 do. N.C.roe, 0 00@ 0 00 do. do. cut. 0 00 Middlings .. 9 do. do. cut, Dry Cod, N. C. Lard ... 00 N. C. Lard...00 @ West'n do...11½ @ # cwt...0 00 @ 4 00 FLOUR, # bbl., Canal.....12 00 @14 00 Butter23 Butter23 @ Cheese10½ @

Pork, Mess, \$\pi\$ bbl...14 00 @14 50 Canal. 12 00 @14 00 Fayetteville 9 25 @ 9 50 do, Prime.00 00 RAIN. W bush. Corn (store) 00 @ 1 00 Beef, Mess.17 00 @18 00 ..00 @ 60 0.00 @ 0.00 do. Fulton Market .. 00 00 @20 00 Pease, Cow. 75 @ 80 do. Ground.1 00 @ 1 15 Rice, rough.1 05 @ 1 10 OULTRY. Chickens, live . 20 do. dead.00 Turkeys, live 75 do., clean, do. dead, 1 122 @

lb..... 41 @ AY, \$ 100 lbs Eastern.ret.1 30 @ 1 40 Alum & bush..60 @ Liverpool #sack, ground.1 35 @ Northern retl 20 @ 1 25 English, ass'd .. 4 @ fine..2 00 @ Sugars, # lb.
Porto Rico... 61 @
New Orleans.. 5 @ American, ref. .5 @ do. sheer...0 @ do. hoop....0 @ do. sheer...0 Muscovado ... 5½ @ Loaf & crush 10½ @ Clarified and Granulated . 5 @

SOAP, \$ 15..... 4 @ SHINGLES, \$ M. do Apple. 75 @ 1 00
Lumber, ∰ M., (River.)
Floor.B'ds.00 00 @00 00
Wide do..0 00 Contract ... 6 00 @ 8 00 Common ... 4 00 @ 4 25 TAVES, & M. W. O. Bbl 20 00 @25 00 Wide do.. 0 00 @ 0 00 Seantling.. 0 00 @ 0 00 R.O. Hhd.00 00 @00 00 Ash Head'g.0 00 TIMBER, & M. DLASSES, per gallon. Duba......23 @ N. Orleans...26 @ Shipping . . 00 00 @ 8 25 Mill, prime 7 25 @ 8 00 do. inferior to N. Orleans. AILS, 79 Tb

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the This is to certify that John Webb appeared before me this Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores. uainted with Mr. John Webb; he is a respectable citizen this city.

WILLIAM D. DELANY,

curred — *For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

> Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Saltimore lper et. prem. | Philadelphia 1 per et. prem Virginia 1 Vew York, ... 1 " Charleston ... 3

NEW YORK. Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,
 Spirits Turpentine,
 do
 .00
 a

 Ground Peas, per bushel,
 .0
 a

 Lumber, per M., as to size
 .5
 00
 a
 Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, 0 a
 Spirits Turpentine,
 do
 0 00 a

 Lumber, per M.
 7 00 a

the market has ruled steady, and parcels have been taken on arrival at these quotations. The sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 824 bbls., viz:

Bbls. Virgin. Yellow dip. Hard. 169. \$2 32. . \$2 90. . \$1 60 240. 2 32. 2 90. 1 60 205. 2 32. 2 90. 1 60 Friday. 125. 85.. None offering on market this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market for this article has ruled unsteady during the week, and the price has gone down 2@3cts THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership on last Thursday's quotation. There is a tair supply on market, and buyers show no disposition to operate at carrying on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in the town our lowest figure. The sales for the week comprise 1,439 bbls., on last Thursday's quotation. There is a fair supply on as follows:

> Monday 100 Tuesday..... Wednesday.. 100

The market this morning is quiet, and the price has a downward tendency; no sales up to the time of closing our review. Rosin-This article has been almost entirely neglected for the week, and the transactions in all grades foot up only 2,350 seems to be little or no demand from shippers; sellers are holding at \$1 10 @ \$1 20 for small and large bbls. Sales on Friday of 450 bbls. at \$1 20 for large; Monday, 300 do. at \$1 10 for small; Tuesday, 1,000 do. at \$1 20 for large bbls.; and Wednesday 600 do. at same price. In No. 2 we hear of no sales dhring the week, and quotations nominal at \$1 25. A small parcel No. 1 sold on Monday at \$1 371 7 bbl.

Tar-In consequence of the limited receipts the market for this article has ruled quiet since last review. On Saturday 485 bbls. changed hands at \$1 50 \$\pi\$ bbl. There appears to be a fair demand for shipment but buyers this morning are on-TAR-In consequence of the limited receipts the market for a fair demand for shipment but buyers this morning are only offering \$1 40 per barrel.

BEEF CATTLE-There is a fair stock of beeves in butchers hands, and we notice only a limited demand. One small drove was brought in a few days since and sold at 5 cents \$\mathcal{P}\$ lb. for ordinary quality grass fatted, and 7 cents for stall fed. Coffee-There is a moderate supply of all descriptions in store, and the demand is principally confined to small parcels. See table for store prices, as in quantity and quality.

Corron-Since our review of Thursday last no transactions have taken place in this article. There is none offering on market that we are aware of, and we note little or no demand. The sales last week were at extremes from 51 to 84 cents # 1b. for good ordinary to middling.

CORN MEAL-The supply in store is light, and only one small parcel received per railroad this week; there is a fair de mand. We advance our rates to \$1@\$1 05 ⊕ bushel, in lots to suit.

EMPTY BARRELS—There is no change to notice in the price

of bbls.

Fish—The market is almost entirely bare of fish. There is a small supply of mullets in store, which are selling at \$6 pt.

Schr. Nameaug, Rogers, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with paval stores, &c.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with paval stores, &c.

The Secretary and Treasurer's statement to the Mark Secretary and Treasurer's and Se

Molasses-Received on Tuesday from Matanzas a cargo of

Molasses—Received on Tuesday from Matanzas a cargo of 231 hhds., 10 tierces and 8 bbls. new crop Molasses, which is held at quotations below. Of the cargo received last week we notice sales of —@— hhds. at 24 cents in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 25 cents \$\pi\$ gallon by single hhd.

Potatoes—Sweet come in very sparingly, and are in fair enquiry. We quote from carts and boats at 75@80 cents \$\pi\$ bushel. Some parcels of Irish Planting Potatoes received, and selling from store at \$3@\$3 25 \$\pi\$ bbl.

Provisions—In N. C. Bacon we notice two or three small parcels new received since last review, (about 3@4,000 lbs.,) and sales of 2,400 lbs. at 11½ cents for hog round and 13 cents \$\pi\$ lb. for hams. There is a fair enquiry from buyers, and a good article well smoked and dred would sell readily. In Western cured there is little or nothing doing, and the sales Western cured there is little or nothing doing, and the sales western cured there is little or nothing doing, and the sates are principally in the retail way; fair stock on market. See table for quotations.—LARD—Is in limited demand, and no change to make in prices. We quote N. C. make at 12½ cents in bbls. and kegs, and 12 cents \$\mathbb{P}\$ lb. for Northern.—Pork—In Northern Mess we note a fair supply in store, and reduce our quotations a shade. Sales from store at \$14@\$14 50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl., in lots as wanted. Fresh comes in sparingly, and is in demand: salls reactily at 61.98 cents \$\mathbb{P}\$ the sain quality.

Salt-Our quotations are the same as last reported, and the supply of both Alum and Liverpool sack has been considera oly reduced. See table for store quotations. SHINGLES—Common are in fair enquiry, and but few coming a. Small sales at \$4@\$4 25, and Contract at \$6@\$8 P M. Timber—The market continues to rule exceedingly dull for this article, and prices have gone down, as will be seen from rates quoted in our table. Sales this week of only 6@8 rafts. See table.

is in demand; sells readily at 61/08 cents \$2 lb., as in

FREIGHTS—In our rates coastwise we have no change to make on last week's figures. The receipts of produce continue light, and is only about sufficient for the vessels now in port .-See table for last rates paid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- Naval Stores-Generally, have been quiet, and prices are without material change. Stock of Turpentine, about 4000 bbls. and of Spirits Turpentine, 5000 bbls. Common Rosin continues scarce, and medium White, pienty. Tar is plenty and dull. The sales are only 3 @ 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45 @ 47 cents. cash, in shipping order, (the latter rate for 50 bbls. only) and 47, cash, in retail lots; 1000 North County Common Rosin, affoat, \$1 85 \$ 310 fb.; and a few hundre 1 barrels Norfolk Turpentine, \$3 75 \$2 280 fb.

Prices in New-York, 1st January : Turpentine. Spirits Com. Rosin.
(Wil. and N. C.) Turpentine. (N. C. & Wil.)
1855. — 4 @ 4 37½ 45 @ 46 1 80 @ 1 87½
1854. 4 75 @ 5 — 60 @ 62 1 70 @ 1 90
1853. ...4 — @ 4 25 62 @ 63 1 40 @ 1 55 1 20 @ 1 30 NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-Cotton, sales of N. O. middling at

85 cts. Flour, Southern at 9 12@9 621. Wheat is firm. Corn, Western mixed at \$1 05, and round yellow at \$1 056. Pork, mess at \$12 12@12 25, and new prime at \$12 56 (\$13. Beef, country mess at \$8 50@\$11, and repacked Chicago at 14 50@\$15. Lard is firm. Whisky, Ohio at 37½ 38½ cents. Coffees and Sugars unchanged. Molasses, Orleans at 26@27c. Oil, Linseed at 42@43 cents. Rosin, Wilmington at \$1 89. Tobacco, Kentucky, at 6½@11 cents. BALTIMORE, Jan. 9 .- The Flour market on early 'change this morning was unsettled. Holders of Howard street brands were asking \$8 87, and buyers offering \$8 75 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl. City Mills was held at \$8 75 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl., but no buyers. Later in the day, however, between 'changes, a sale of 1000

bbls. City Mills was made at \$8.75 \$\pm\$ bbl. On late 'change things were quiet, and no sales reported. We quote Rye Flour at \$7 12@7 18; country Corn Meal \$4 44, and city do. at \$4 75. Wheat—sales of good to prime white at \$2 10@2 15; no family flour white offering, but is nominal at \$2 16@2 18—sales also of good to prime red at \$2 05@2 10. Corn—The market is not so firm, and prices have given way.—Sales of white at 90@93c., one lot of choice white brought 94c. yellow at 92@94 cents \$\text{P}\$ bushel. Oats-53@55 c Groceries-Sales of Rio Coffee at 10@10\frac{1}{2} cents \$\text{P}\$ lb. at 4½@5 cents \$\pi\$ lb. Provisions—Bacon shoulders 6½ cents, sides 7½ cents and hams 8½@9½ cents \$\pi\$ lb. Lard in bbls 9½@ 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) ents and kegs 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) of cents \(\frac{1}{2}\) fib. Butter in kegs 12\(\hrac{0}{2}\) 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents \(\frac{1}{2}\) fib. Whiskky—We quote bbls, new and old, 38\(\hrac{3}{2}\) cents with small sales. Hhds nominal at 37\(\hrac{3}{2}\) 38 cents \(\frac{1}{2}\) gallon.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9 .- Cotton-Buyers again attended the market to-day freely, and by their active demand, the former advancing tendency of prices resulted in a quotable advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ on previous quotations. The sales amounted to near 1800 bales, prices ranging from $6\frac{1}{2} \otimes 8\frac{1}{4}$, the bulk of the sales at out 1200 bales, at from $7\frac{1}{4} \otimes 8$.

MARRIED. In this town, at the M. E. Church, Front street, on the evening of the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. Wm. M. HAYS, Printer, to Miss JULIA A TILLEY, daughter of the late Joseph M. Tilley.
In Conwayboro', S. C., on 31st Dec., 1854, by Rev. Mr. Shuford, Mr, C. F. MOLLOY to Mrs. MARTHA A. HURL.—Also, on 7th inst., by the same, Mr. D. W. WATSON to Miss AMANDA R. MIMS, of Charleston district.

Marine Intelligence ORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C .- January, 1855.

Jan. 4--Schr. Golden Rule, Malcom, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Abby Watson, Watson, from Sedgewick, Me., in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co. Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to George Harriss;

with mdze. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt. 5-Br. Schr. C to T. C. Worth. Schr. Orbit, Hilton, from St. Thomas, in ballast,

Jan. 5.—Brig Gen. Taylor, Shute, from Newport, R. in ballast, to Master. Turpentine—Still continues to come in very slowly, and the receipts have been principally of small parcels. On Thursday last the price of soft advanced 10 cents, with sales at \$2 90 for yellow dip and \$1 60 for hard, \$2 80 fbs., since which time

Worth. The Lookout was bound to New York, laden with sugar, tobacco, &c., but lost her mainmast and all attached;

put into this port for repairs. Jan. 8-Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott. [The Schr. Lookout was incorrectly reported vesterday as consigned to T. C. Worth-should have been to DeRosset &

Brown.]
Jan. 9-Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Matanzas, to Kidder & Martin; with 8 bbls., 10 tierces and 239 hhds. molasses.

LIST OF VESSELS left at Matanzas on the 1st inst., by Delmont Locke, Capt. Park:—Ship Erive, Curtis, ldg. with molasses for Europe. Barques John Strout, dis.: Corinthian, Edgecombe, waiting; Brunette, Lancaster, do.; Petrel, do.; Wm. Henry, just arrived, and Wm. Henry, (of Warren,) Collins, waiting. Brigs Eliza Merithew, Griffin; Sam'l Conner, York; Lilly Mills, Putnam; Keuka, Treat; Levant, of Phil.; and Rolstein,—, discharging; and Matilda; Sheet Anchor; Model, Rice; Lucy Haywood, Sweat; Chimborazo; Marcial, (of Providence); and Forest, Sargeant, waiting cargoes; Benjamin Carver, Sawyer, loading; Union, Hewitt, do and Telegraph do. In comming out passed Schr. T. do.; and Telegraph, do. In comming out passed Schr. T. A. Ward going into port.

Jan. 10.—Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, from New York, to

T. C. Worth; with maze.
Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to De Rosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr. Vapor, Smith, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.
Schr. Pedce, Baker, from New York, to J. H. Flanner;

with mdze Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. El-SMITHVILLE, Jan. 10-Br. Brig Francis, McKinnon, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to T. C. Worth; put in for orders.

CLEARED. Jan. 5-Dutch Galliot Mentor, Cremer, for Holland, DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and staves. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.
Jan. 6—Steamship North Carolina, Symmes, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 36 bags, 38 boxes, 18 bbls. and 5 hhds. dried fruit, 6 hhds. wax, 26 bales yarn, 17 do.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co. Jan. 7—Schr. St. Leon, Snow, for Boston, by J. R. som; with naval stores and pea nuts.

9—Schr. O. M. Pettit, Fairchild, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, cotton, &c.
Schr. J. H. Flanner, Pierce. for New York, by George
Harriss. with 178 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,576 do. rosin.
Schr. Mary Isabella, Darring ton, for Baltimore, by RusCLARIFIED SUGAR.—70 barrels, different grades, for

sell & Bro.; with naval stores, cotton, &c.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Jan. 9-Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.

Br. Brig Pomona. Covell, for West Indies, by DoRosset & Brown; with lumber.
Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrichson, for New York, by DeRos-

set & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

10—Barque Cherokee, Coffin, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.
Schr. Mary Powell, Davidson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores. Sehr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

Negroes at Auction.
ON MONDAY, 15th January, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will sell, at Exchange Corner, 20 VALUABLE NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of Daniel S. Sanders, deceased, among which are some valuable Turpentine hands.

Terms, 12 months credit, with interest from date.

By order of

JNO. A. SANDERS,

J. M. STEVENSON,

Ex'rs.

108-ts Jan. 11th, 1855

By SESSIONS & Co., Auctioneers. [GEORGETOWN, S. C.]

Turpentine Distillery and Mill Site, &c., for Sale ON the 15th day of January next, we will sell without ON the 15th day of January next, we will sell without any manner of reserve, to the highest bidder, the following valuable property to wit:—all those five Lots of Land, situated on the Peninsula, opposite Georgetown, containing 244 feet front on Sampit River; same being one of the most eligible locations to be found in this section, either for a Mill Site or Turpentine Distilleries, having been used for the latter purpose for the last four years. This is an opportunity for any one desirous to embark in either business, which reads course our market being well supplied from its which rarely occurs, our market being well supplied from its mmense back country with Crude Turpentine and Ton

We will also sell two Stills, (one of 18 bbls. and the other of 30 bbls. capacity.) Worms, Kettle, Pumps, &c.,
For further particulars, we refer to Mr. Geo. Harriss or Mr. A Morgan at Wilmington, both of whom have seen the premises. The terms of sale are 6, 9 and 12 months credit, with interest from day of sale, on notes of equal instalments, payable at the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., with

approved personal security. S. B. TURNAGE & CO. Dec. 16, 1854. Her. copy and send bill to this office. 87-t13J-16-t13J

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale all that tract of land lying in the fork of the North East River and Turkey Creek, 14 miles from Wilmington, containing about one thousand acres. Any person wishing to engage in the shingle business, or cutting wood, this place offers a rare and most excellent chance. There can be about 7 or 800,000 shingles made on the land, and about 8,000 cords of Pine Wood. none of which will be to haul over half a mile; and about 4,000 cords of Ash and Maple Wood, and there is not a better range for eattle and hogs in this section of the State.— SAM'L. R. BUNTING.

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE, with suitable out houses, situated 12 miles from Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T. Plank Road, and built for the purpose of a Boarding House. The situation offers rare inducements to any person who may wish to engage in the business of Tavern keeping, being situated at lopsal Academy where a number of boarders can be readily btained, there being a male school in successful operation and a female school in contemplation.

For terms inquire of N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, or JOS.

J. M. FOY, Agent. 107-1t-w19tf STEAMBOAT FOR SALE. THE "STEAMER SPRAY," length 140 feet, breadth 18 feet, draws less than 24 inches, has two engines of fifty horse power each, is fitted up for carrying passengers, having excellent accommodations for same, has capacity for a large quantity of freight, speed equal to any boat of her dimensions, two years old, warraned in good order.
For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in peron or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 16, 1854.—87-1m
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia! WILMINGTON, December 15th, 1854.
To the Captains of Companies composin g the 30th Reg't: YOU are hereby ordered to hold an election at your several precincts, on the 15th day of January, 1855, for a Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and Major, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Col. Wm. B. Flanner, Lt. Col. John J. Hedrick, and Major Asa A. Hartsfield, and have your re-

turns to me within ten days from the day of election.

By order of H. H. Waters,

Brig. Gen. of 3d Brigade.

JACOB WESSEL, Capt. commanding 30th Reg't N. C. M. 87-tf-16-1t Dec. 16, 1854

ZERMAN'S ANTI_SCORBUTIC TOOTHWASH. TO THE LADIES. NOTHING adds more to beauty than clean, white Teeth, and Gums of healthy color. The most beautiful face and vermillion lips become repulsive, if the latter, when they open, exhibit the horrible spectacle of neglected teeth. All who wish clean, white Teeth, healthy Gums, and a sweet breath, should give ZERMAN'S TOOTH WASH a trial For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Agents,

For sale by C. & Sept. 29, '54--21] Herald and Commercial copy. WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 30th, 1854. ON the first Monday in Febuary, next, at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, I shall hire out for one year, all the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Gen.
James I. McKay. The usual bonds and security will be required.

Administrator with the Will annexed. Dec. 30, 1854. Herald, Commercial, Standard, Observer, Carolinaian. Argus and N. C. Republican, copy to day of hire, and forward bills to this Office.

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY. First door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs. THIS establishment, which is complete in every department requisite to accommodate the business of this place. ment requisite to accommodate the business of this place, and will hereafter be under the sole control of Mr. PHILIP man, and will take pleasure in executing work left with him in a manner calculated to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may be inclined to patronize him.

The Materials and Stock for the bindery were purchased and brought out by us from the North without any expectation of profit, says in the accommodation to be afforded to expectation of profit.

with the view to obviate the necessity of sending abroad for it, with the trouble, expense, and delay unavoindably incurred in so doing. Mr. Heinsberger has now the use of the Materials, and we respectfully ask of the people of Wilmington and the surrounding Counties to give to him such a support as will enable him to continue Book-binding as a permanent business in this place, as it cannot fail to be a very great accommodain this place, as it cannot fait to the community.

FULTON & PRICE.

Having the use of the Book-Binding Materials of Messrs Fulton & Price, I will give my entire attention to executing all orders for Book-Binding in its various branches, promptly and in the best manner. I feel confident of being able to do my work as well, and on as favourable terms as it can be e in the Northern Cities. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

PHILIP HEINSBERGER. Nov. 11, 1854. OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

TRUNK MANUFACTORY. HE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and worknanship, and will be sold low for eash, or on shortcredit to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made

order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.
All kinds of Riding Vehiclesbought and sold on commis-JOHN J. CONOLEY. TOBACCO.-10 Drums Extra Chewing Tobacco, said to be superior to any other in market. Also-40 Boxes lower grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Dec. 21st, 1854.

I IME. 1,000 barrels, in fine order. For sale by Dec. 23. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CLARIFIED SUGAR.—70 barrels, different grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. JONES & GARDNER. MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Brogans, keep constantly on hand:--Lndies', Misses' and Child's Gaiters, Boots and Slippers;

Gent's Fine Calf Pump Sole and Stitched Boots and Shoes; Boy's, Youth's and Child's Shoes; Men's Kip and Cow-Hyde Boots; Negro Brogans and Women's Planters. Market street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Marble Front, Wil.aington, N. C. [Nov. 4th, 1854

TOHN MITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL .- Jail Journal, or Five Years in British Prison, by John Mitchell-just published. Received and for sale at dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

S. W. WHITAKER—Has just opened a large stock of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, suitable for Holiday presents,

Pending the discussion of the Free Suffrage Bill, the object of which, as every body knows, is to do that is beseiged. It is a pretty even race. The rain away with distinctions between voters, so that all who are now qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons may also vote for members of the Senate, Mr. Haughton introduced an amendment providing the same course will no doubt be pursued by Russia. that no Foreigners, unless naturalized citizens of the United States, should vote for Senators. Now the beauty of this thing is that this move would have defeated Free Suffrage, which is designed to produce perfect equality between voters for the House and for the Senate, since it would have introduced a prohibition in regard to Senatorial voters, which does not exist in the other case.

Let us be understood about this matter. We are as much opposed as any one to insufficient Naturalization Laws, or to a lax administration of the same. If the circumstances of any State indicate the necessity or propriety of changing its constitutional requirements on the score of suffrage, in this as in any other respect, it is matter for the people of such State to consider and decide upon; but we do, most unquestionably, oppose any movement by which a constitutional provision of North Carolina, regulating an important incident of her own sovereignty, would be made a mere weather-cock to be blown about by every change of opinion expressed in temporary acts of Congress. And such would be the effect of incorporating Mr. Haughton's amendment into our constitution. Now, for instance, the naturalization laws of Congress require a residence of five years to entitle formances at the Theatre on Saturday night, where a foreigner to the right of citizenship, and, of course, they had succeeded in drawing good houses, for nearfive years would, according to Mr. Haughton's amend- ly two weeks. They give very pleasing entertainment, be the constitutional term in North Carolina .- ments and the Company embraces as much, if not Next year it might be changed by Congress to 14 more, talent than is usually to be found among the years, and this mere change in the act of Congress same number of performers. An evident desire to would change our constitution.

State Constitutions regulating suffrage in this re- supply in a great measure the absence of numbers. spect are null and void, and the general laws of Con- Miss Katie Estelle dances well, and the other ladies gres over-ride the internal policy of the States, then of the troupe fill their respective roles satisfactorily, Mr. Haughton's amendment is ridiculous surplusage. while the gentlemen of the company act well-capi-If on the other hand the States do really possess that tally in some parts and respectably in all. important incident of sovereignty, the regulation of their domestic suffrage, then the voluntary abandonment of that right into the hands of a mere Congress. | the revisal of the Statutes. ional majority would be a betrayal of the rights of charter of the Western Plank Road Company, pas-

Know-Nothingism in Congress. We regret to notice that the attack or advocacy of the all-pervading ism has already begun to consume the time, although it may not occupy the attention, of Congress. We regret it because it is premature. In the present Congress it can do nothing, and the members or Senators, who make moves toward carrying out the policy of the order, are as fully aware of that the Judiciary, reported unfavourably upon a protions are merely made for electioneering purposes, in order to take time by the forelock, and establish for themselves a position in what they think may turn out to be the dominant party.

The next session will be the time for it. Then will there be talking to Buncombe all around. It has of North Carolina, passed its third reading. been boasted that the new organization has carried the Northern States, and can show its power in the their third reading. A Bill incorporating the town next House. Perhaps it has, and perhaps it can; at and dogs. A member introduced a clause taxing any rate, the Free Soilers have certainly carried the bachelors, which passed, ayes 36, nays 30. It was most of the Northern States-a strange coincidence- subsequently re-considered. At first the opinion and we suppose the anti-Nebraska men will make a seemed to have been that bachelorhood was a luxudead onslaught on the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave ry, and, therefore, a fit subject for taxation, but sub-Law, as well as upon the Naturalization Laws. We sequently the benedicts saw the admission of the Law, as well as upon the Naturalization Laws. shall see what we shall see, and be amused thereby. and backed out. We shall see ground and lofty tumbling, odd combinations, peculiar evidences of consistency, great devotion to religion, in the way of hating your neighbor like the devil if he happens to go to the wrong church. All this we shall see, and, after seeing it, will be led to the conclusion that another Presidential election is approaching, and that certain gentlemen | tinuing the California Land Commission, was passed. are aspirants for something or other with a salary an- The discussion of the Bounty Land Bill was resumed.

circulating medium, may be depreciated from an over- ny other amendments were proposed, which, if passissue based upon an insufficient capital. Such things have been, and will be again. Humanity is frail and weak, and office has temptations.

But that is not the thing-Congress has business to do, and ought to do it. Even if action is eventually to be taken upon any of the Know-Nothing projects, their projectors know enough to feel pretty certain that it will not be this time, and for the sake bill relating to the sale of swamp lands in Florida of business, we wish they would wait for a fair showing, and then go it !- Go IT with a rush !- GO IT with a looseness !- GO IT with a swing.

Shooting and Probable Murder. On Friday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Capt. Elijah Benson, a very quiet and inoffensive cit- for the reorganization of the Army, which was reizen, of Middle Sound District, was found on, or beside, the Topsail Plank Road, about two miles and a half from town, insensible from the effects, apparently, of a shot fired into the back part of his head and tions of the Pacific division of the Army The bill suspended, and private enterprise paralyzed, while applications for the reorganization of the Army was recommitted.

Mr. Benson remained in the same state in which he

Mr. Summer gave notice that he would, to-morrow, of Cong ess, exhausted the national treasury and left the Mr. Benson remained in the same state in which he was found up to Saturday night, when he died, unable to give any clue to the transactions, which is exceedingly mysterions, as he is a man against whom it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one could Green's mill, in his cart. Nothing in the cart was of purchasres of swamp lands. Mr. Keitt made a touched. Mr. Benson had apparently been dragged speech against the Know-Nothings. Messrs. Clingto the side of the road. Coroner J. C. Wood held an man and Bayly discussed the proposition for a mediinquest over the body of the deceased on yesterday and to-day. We are not aware of any clue having been discovered to the murderer or murderers.

The Commercial thinks that the Know-Nothings in Congress will have nothing to do with anti-Nebraska or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws. Well, the Commercial certainly ought to know more about the Order than we can pretend to do. All we do know we derive from the public facts of the case, as tariff. Mr. Toucy was in the chair, and Mr. Barksalle of Mississippi, acted as Secretary.

Resolutions were passed, to the purport that it is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares and the first time, the Know-Nothings claim to that for the first time, the Know-Nothings claim to that these elections at the North, and that these elections at the North, and that these elections, tupon which such Know Nothing mark has been made, have resulted in a grand Free Soil sweep at the North, and in a Congress dead opposed to the South, so far as the lower House is concerned. We repeat—we only know what we see and what anybody may see for himself.

No Specie.—The Cunard Steamer America, which sailed from Boston on the 3d, took out no specie.

Resolutions were passed, to the purport that it is right and reported the duties on goods, wares and etack to build upon them a great system of internal improvements. And similar reasoning applies to the sample created, and settlements extended from months regions, the even mainly, intended to promote the teaching on the country, and is wholly on certain the country, and is wholly of the enumerated the country, and is wholly on the morning of the 7th inst., Dir. Active creating the control of the country in the sections, upon the morning of the 7th inst., Dir. Active creating the country in the detake to build upon them a great system of internal improvements. And similar reasoning applies to the assumption of a such as only the country in the created, and settlements extended from members regions, the regulation of the country in the creating and the country in the creating and the country, and is wholly on creating and the country, and is wholly on creating and the country, and is wholly on the country in the creating and the country, and is wholly on creating and the country, and is wholly on creating and the country, and is wholly on creating and the country in the creating and the country in the creating and the country and the country in the creating and the country and the country in the creating and the country and they stand before the people, and from these we learn

Resigned his Seat.

The news from Texas is that Hon. Sam. Houston has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect at the expiration of the present session .-Sam. wants to be President, but is not particular asometime since charged that the "dominant majori- to climb into the Presidential chair. It is said that amended constitution. It now, in its issue of Thurs- cumstances alter cases, and we are all weak, and

The European News.

The news by the Asia amounts to little or nothing -absolutely nothing new-the seige of Sabastopol, as it is called, remains in statu quo. It is a race of reinforcements. It has for some time been a matter of question with us whether it is the Allies or Sebastopol has the best of it. It is evident that everything that the Allies can muster will be brought to bear on the Crimea, as early as operations can be renewed, and The seige has assumed the character of a duel, a standup fight on one spot, which will probably decide the issue of the contest.

The money market in New York begins to exhibit visible in the discount line of the banks; also, an increase of specie, of deposits and of circulation. It is er which authorizes the construction of "railroads and canot very large but is important, as being the first nals" by Congress, the same power must comprehend turnor several months, during which the tendency has been altogether the other way. The suspension, or, more properly speaking, failure of Wadsworth & Sheldon, Bankers, has, no doubt, done some injury to monetary confidence, their indebtedness being over two millions; but we presume the thing had been looked for. The parties had been virtually failed for some time, only people didn't know it.

The man that had money to operate with, might make more here by investing in real estate, when any is to be sold for cash; for really, nobody here can buy, and property, if sold, must go below its value if at all. Some mill property, sold here at auction, in the beginning of the week, showed this very fully.

The Mackenzie Troupe closed a series of perplease -- a hearty co-operation among the members of If, as is contended by the Know-Nothing party, all the troupe, and a considerable versatility of talent

The Legislature. Both houses appear to be mainly occupied with

In the House on Tuesday, a bill amending the charter of the Western Plank Road Company, pasthatter of the Western Plank Road sed its third reading. The consideration of the guage of "People's Bank," was postponed for one week. Various amendments were offered by Mr. Myers from the Committee on Banks, to the bill for re-chartering

We find little or nothing of interest in the Senate's roceedings on Wednesday. The bill to pay the Vardens of the Poor in the counties of Alamance and Duplin, passed its third reading.

In the House, Mr. Baxter, from the Committee on position to enact a Lien Law in favour of Mechanics and Ship Carpenters, and also on a memorial asking for a lien law in favour of Architect Mechanics in the

county of New Hanover. Mr. Myers introduced a bill to incorporate the engrossed resolution, authorizing the collection of

Several Plank Road and Turnpike Bills passed sequently the benedicts saw the admission of domes-

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 4, 1855. Senate .-- Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from citizens of Massachusets, asking that a capitation tax not less than \$2.50 be levied on every foreign tendant on immigration. A bill from the House con-An amendment making the maximum in any township thus granted, 320 acres, was again amended, Thus it will come to pass, that patriotism, like the by making it six hundred and forty acres, &c. Maed, would extend a grant to every country trained band. The Senate went into Executive session with-

out disposing of the bill. House.-Mr. Stanton of Tennessee moved to take up for consideration that part of the President's message relative to the re-establishment of the Memphis Navy Yard; and that portion of the message was specially referred. Mr. Fenton introduced a bill imroving Dunkirk Harbor, which was referred. The was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Sollers made a speech in reply to Mr. Ketit's remarks of vesterday. Mr. Sollers strongly advocated the doctrines of the Know-Nothings. After many amendments had been offered, Mr. Letcher proposed to amend by way of a substitute, which was reported to committed, and the House adjourned.

Washington, January 3, 1855. -The President sent a communication enlosing the correspondence respecting military operations of the Pacific division of the Army The bill introduce a bill to secure the wages of seaman in case of the wreck of the vessel.

House .- Mr. Latham from the committee on the public lands, reported back the bill continuing for one year from March next, the acts for the adjudication of land claims in California. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief ation between the Allies and Russia.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner is replying, through the Columns of the Washington Organ, to Henry A. Wise's letter on Know-Nothingism.

Proposed Reduction of the Tariff to the Revenue Standard.

Washington, Jan. 3 .- The democratic members of the House met to-night in caucus in the Hall of Representatives to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the present

dale of Mississippi, acted as Secretary.

Special Message of the President on River and Harbor Improvements. To the Senate and House of Representatives :

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitle "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law," it came necessary for me, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed, to state my objections to it very briefly, announcing, at the same time, a purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion, at the present session of Congress; for, while by no means insensible of the arduousness of the task thus undertaken by me, I conceived that the two houses were entitled to an exposition of the consideration which had induced dissent, on my part, from their conclu-

ions in this instance. The great constitutional question of the power of the general government in relation to internal improvements has been the subject of earnest difference of opinion at every period of the history of the United States. Annual and special messages of successive Presidents have been occupied with it, sometimes in remarks on the general topic, and frequently in objection to particular bills. The conflicting sentiments of eminent statesmen, expressed in Congress, or conventions called expressly to devise, if possible, some plan calculated to relieve the subject of the embarrassments with which it is environed, while they have directed public with which it is environed, while they have directed public in the subject of the documents has been occupied as in that ceded by them for the seat of government occurrent in the constitution. It provides that Congress shall have certain legislative authority over all places purchased by the United States for certain purposes. It implies that Congress has otherwise the power to purchase. But where does Congress get the power to purchase? Manifestly, it must be from some other clause of the constitution, the value of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution that is an object of the distinction thus made rests upon the differences and then proceed to analyze this clause of the constitution.

But if the distinction thus made rests upon the differences are the distinction thus made rests upon the differences are the constitution.

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But if the distinction the seat of government and The great constitutional question of the power of the genplan calculated to relieve the subject of the embarrassments with which it is environed, while they have directed public attention strongly to the magnitude of the interests involved, have yet left unsettled the limits, not merely of expediency, but of constitutional power, in relation to works of

this class by the general government.
What is intended by the phrase "internal improvements?" What does it embrace, and what exclude? No such language is found in the constitution. Not only is it not an exression of ascertainable constitutional power, but it has no sufficient exactness of meaning to be of any value as the basis of a safe conclusion, either of constitutional law or of ractical statesmanship. President John Quincy Adams, in claiming, on one occa-

President John Quiney Adams, in claiming, on the sion, after his retirement from office, the authorship of the sion, after his retirement from office, the authorship of the idea of introducing into the administration of the affairs of idea of introducing into the administration of the affairs of the exercise of any power conferred on Congress. the general government "a permanent & regular system" internal improvements, speaks of it as a system by which "the whole Union would have been checkered over with railroads and canals," affording "high wages and constant employ-mene to hundreds of thousands of laborers;" and he places some evidences of improvement. A slight increase is it in express contrast with the construction of such works by the legislation of the States and by private enterprise. It is quite obvious that if there be any constitutional powthe construction of bridges, to the draining of marshes, to the erection of levees, to the construction of canals of irrigation in a word to all the receipt of the construction of canals of irrigation in a word to all the receipt of the construction of canals of irrigation in a word to all the receipt of the construction of canals of irrigation in a word to all the receipt of the construction of canals of irrigation in a word to all the receipt of the construction of the best minds in the Union. This question is, gation-in a word, to all the possible means of the material improvement of the earth, by developing its natural resources, anywhere and everywhere, even within the proper jurisdiction of the several States. But if there be any cons tional power thus comprehensive in its nature, must not the same power embrace within its scope other kinds of improvement, of equal utility in themselves, and equally important to the welfare of the whole country? President Jefferson, while intimating the expediency of so amending the constitution as to comprise objects of physical progress and well-being, does not fail to perceive that "other objects of public improvement," including "public education," by name, be ng to the same class of powers. In fact, not only public nstruction, but hospitals, establishments of science and art, nal welfare of the country, are just as much objects of internal improvement, or, in other words, of internal utility, as The admission of the power, in either of its senses, implies

> volves dangerous augmentation of the political functions and of the patronage of the federal government, we ought to see learly by what clause or clauses of the constitution it is I have had occasion more than once to express, and deem proper now to repeat, that it is, in my judgment, to be tathe individual States, and of the people of the States severally; that the sovereign power was in them alone; that all

ts existence in the other; and since, if it exists at all, it in-

ken for granted, as a fundamental proposition not requiring elucidation; that the federal government is the creature of e powers of the federal government are derivative ones, the enumeration and limitations of which are contained in the instrument which organized it; and by express terms "The shall be powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, Provided nevertheless, That none of the said expenses shall fines that quality to tide-water-a rule resulting from the or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States espectively or to the people. Starting from this foundation of our constitutional faith. and proceeding to inquire in what part of the constitution the

grant of power in the preamble. When that instrument says, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general elfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," it only declares the inducements and the anthe constitution, with its carefully-weighed enumerations more exactly, they are not significant of grant or concession, but of restriction of the specific grants, having the effect of ence and general welfare of all the States.

There being no specific grant in the constitution of a power to sanction appropriations for internal improvements, and no general provision broad enough to cover any such indet, it becomes necessary to look for particular pow ers to which one or another of the things included in the hrase "internal improvements" may be referred. In the discussion of this question by the advocate

Columbia and Charlotte Telegraph Company. An organization of a "general system of internal smprovements" engrossed resolution, authorizing the collection of under the auspices of the federal government, reliance is had, for the justification of the measure, on several of the powers expressly granted to Congress; such as to establish post offices and post roads: to declare war; to provide and maintain a navy; to raise and support armies; to regulate commerce, and to dispose of the territory and other public operty of the United States.

As to the last of these sources of power—that of disposing of the territory and other public property of the United States—it may be conceded that it authorizes Congress, in the management of the public property, to make improve-ments essential to the successful execution of the trust; but his must be the primary object of any such improvement, and it would be an abuse of the trust to sacrifice the interest of the property to incidental purposes.

As to the other assumed sources of a general power over

internal improvements, they being specified powers, of which this is supposed to be the incident, if the framers of the constitution, wise and thoughtful men as they were, intended to confer on Congress the power over a subject so wide as the whole field of internal improvements, it is re-markable that they did not use language clearly to express markable that they did not use language clearly to express it; or, in other words, that they did not give it as a distinct and substantive power, instead of making it the implied in- any other of the specific powers vested in Congress by the supposed incidental power and its capacity of expansion, that any system established under it would exceed each of the other in the amount of expenditure and number of the persons employed, which would thus be thrown upon the gener-

ample one of the many things comprehended clearly in the idea of "a general system of internal improvements," namely, roads. Let it be supposed that the power to construct ate of the United States, had been conceded: Congress would have begun, in pursuance of the state of knowledge at the time, by constructing turnpikes; then, as knowledge advanced, it would have constructed canals; and at the present time it would have been embarked in an almost limitless

Now, there are in the United States, the results of State membered that the conclusions thus deduced from cotempor or private enterprise, upwards of 17,000 miles of railroads, and 5,000 miles of canals—in all 22,000 miles—the total cost of which may be estimated at little short of six hundred mil-lions of dollars; and if the same works had been constructed scription of those aids to navigation which Congress may employed in superintending, managing, and keeping up these canals and railroads, may be stated at one hundred and twenty-six thousand, or thereabouts; to which are to be adthe House and passed. Mr. Faulkner reported a bill railroads in construction, making a total of at least two hunlion of souls, employed on or maintained by this one class of ablic works in the United States.

In view of all this, it is not easy to estimate the disastrous legislation of Congress, exhausted the national treasury, and left the people burdened with a heavy public debt beyond Is it conceivable that the framers of the constitution inten-

ded that authority, drawing after it such immense consequences, should be inferred by implication as the incident of enumerated powers? I cannot think this; and the impossibility of supposing it would be still more glaring, if similar calculations were carried out in regard to the numerous obects of material, moral, and political usefulness, of which the idea of internal improvements admits. It may be safely inferred that if the framers of the constitution had intended to confer the power to make appropriations for the objects to confer the power to make appropriations for the objects to confer the power to make appropriations for the objects the country is substantially the same, whether done by make expressly made to Congress. When, therefore, any one of the powers actually enumerated is adduced or referred to as the powers actually enumerated is adduced or referred to as the most remote quarters of the country by land communication are the same in their nature as the uses of navigamust be rejected, or at least can be no further admitted than as the particular act of internal improvement may happen to be necessary to the exercise of the granted power. Thus, be necessary to the exercise of the granted power. Thus, when the object of a given road, the clearing of a particular channel, or the construction of a particular harbor of refuge is manifestly required by the exigencies of the naval or mil itary service of the country, then it seems to me undeniable that it may be constitutionally comprehended in the powers to declare war, to provide and maintain a navy, and to raise and support armies. At the same time, it would be a misuse of these powers and a violation of the constitution to un-dertake to build upon them a great system of internal im-

less when this provision is carefully examined and compared with other ports of the constitution.

It is undoubtedly true that "like authority" refers back to "exclusive legislation in all cases whatever, as applied to the District of Columbia, and there is in the District no division of powers as between the general and the State govern-In those places which the United States has purchased, or

In those places which the United States has purchased, or retains within any of the States—sites for dock-yards or forts, for example—legal process of the given State is still permitted to run for some purposes, and therefore the jurisdiction of the United States is not absolutely perfect. But let us assume, for the argument's sake, that the jurisdiction f the United States in a tract of land ceded to it for the purpose of a dock-yard or fort by Virginia or Maryland is as

so that the power to purchase is itself not an unlimited one, but is limited by the object in regard to which legislative The other expressions of the clause in the question confirm this conclusion, since the jurisdiction is given as to places pur-chased for certain enumerated objects or purpose. Of these, he first great division, forts, magazines, ars yards, are obviously referable to recognised heads of specific America. constitutional power. There remains only the phrase "and other needful buildings." Wherefore needful? Needful government. To the contrary of which is the significant fact before stated, that when, after abstaining from all such fact before stated, that when, after abstaining from all such for any possible purpose within the whole range of the bus-ness of society and of government? Clearly not; but only appropriations for more than thirty years. Congress entered

Thus the United States need, in the exercise of admitted powers, not only forts, magazines, arsenals, and dock-yards, offices, within the respective States. Places for the erection of such buildings the general government may constitutionally purchase, and having purchased them, the jurisdiction within the overthem belongs to the United States. So, if the general highways. overnment has the power to build a light-house or a beacon, may purchase a place for that object; and having pur-

From whatever point of view, therefore, the subject is regarded, whether as a question of express or implied power, he conclusion is the same, that Congress has no constituional authority to carry on a ystem of internal improvenents; and in this conviction the system has been steadily opposed by the soundest expositors of the functions of the

thoughts. Human language, save in expressions for the exbraries, and, indeed, everything appertaining to the inter- act sciences, must always fail to preclude all possibility of who framed the constitution have placed on record their controversy. Hence it is that in one branch of the subject— construction of it in this matter. It enacts that the district the question of the power of Congress to make appropriations courts of the United States "shall have exclusive cognin aid of navigation-there is less of positive conviction than n regard to the general subject; and it therefore seems including, all seizures under the law of impost, navigation. proper, in this respect, to revert to the history of the practice or trade of the United States, when the seizures are made on the government.

was that for the establishment and support of lighthouses, approved by President Washington on the 7th of August, 1789, of the constitution, there is no trace or suggestion that na-

which contains the following provisions:
"That all expenses which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of gable waters of the United States even then, before the acall light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passing of this act, at the entrance of, or within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, e defraved out of the treasury of the United States ntinue to be so defrayed after the expiration of one year from geographical condition of England, and applicable to an the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers shall, in the mean time, be ceded to, and vested in, the United States by the State or States respectively power of making appropriations for internal improvements is found, it is necessary to reject all idea of there being any of the same." Acts containing appropriations for this class of public works were passed in 1791, 1792, 1793, and so on, from At a year to year, down to the present time; and the tenor of these acts, when examined with reference to other parts of the subject, is worthy of special consideration

> year 1824, that, in an act to improve the navigation of the priations for deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, and for repairing Plymouth beach, in Massachusetts bay, we have any example of an apse provided for in the bill returned by me to the House of

> obstacle to navigation might be not less useful than the indication of it for avoidance; and it may be well assumed

One other peculiarity in this course of legislation is not less remarkable. It is, that when the general government first took charge of light-houses and beacons, it required the works themselves, and the lands on which they were situated out to be a complete the like steamboats and other vessels employed in navigable waters connecting said lakes, as is now possessed and exercised by the said courts in cases of the like steamboats and other vessels employed in navigable waters connecting said lakes, as is now possessed and exercised by the said courts in cases of the like steamboats and other vessels employed in navigable waters. to be ceded to the United Srates; and although for a time this precaution was neglected in the case of new-works, in

Constitutional authority for the construction and support found in the power of Congress to maintain a navy and provide for the general defence; but their number, and, in many instances, their location, preclude the idea of their any other of the specific powers vested in Congress by the specific powers that to raise revenue, in so far as whether salt or fresh, and whether of sea, lake, or river, pro-

this relates to navigation. The practice under all my pre-decessors in office, the express admissions of some of them, and absence of denial by any, sufficiently manifest their be- and foreign countries, or between any two or more of the lief that the power to erect light-houses, beacons, and piers, is possessed by the general government. In the acts of Congress, as we have already seen, the inducement and object of the appropriations are expressly declared: those appropriations being for "light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public State within which it may happen to be. roads. Let it be supposed that the power to construct tions being for "light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public ads over the whole Union, according to the suggestion of piers" erected or placed "within any bay, inlet, harbor, or of easy and safe.'

If it contended that this review of the history of appropriations of this class leads to the inference that, beyond the purposes of national defence and maintenance of a navy, and the judicial departments of the legislative, the executive, there is authority in the constitution to construct certain themselves directly suggestive of limitations of constitutionprovide as incident to the revenue power; for at this point ontroversy begins, not so much to the principle as to its ap-

In accordance with long-established legislative usage, Congrest may construct light-houses and beacons, and provide, as it does, other means to prevent shipwrecks on the coasts of the United States. But the general government cannot go the nature and to the degree of all the provisions of the bill of the last session of Congress.

To justify such extended power, it has been urged that, if it pointing out, by the construction of light-houses or beacons, where an obstacle to navigation exists, it is equally so to readopted solely with reference to the end must be lawful, and national and what local, by means of which to determine that therefore it is not material, constitutionally speaking, wherever a given obstruction to navigation be indicated for wherever a given obstruction to navigation be indicated in advoidance, or be actually avoided by excavating a new channel; that if it be a legitimate object of expenditure to channel; that if it be a legitimate object of expenditure to channel; that if it be a legitimate object of expenditure to channel; that if it be a legitimate object of expenditure to gation safe and easy, had of necessity left to Congress much the improvement of harbors, or, where none exist, by their artificial construction; and thence the argument naturally passes to the propriety of improving rivers for the benefit of internal navigation; because all the objects are of more or less importance to the commercial as well as the naval inter

The answer to all this is, that the question of opening speedy and easy communication to and through all parts of the country is substantially the same, whether done by land or water; that the uses of roads and canals in facilitating alty and expediency of internal improvements by the general government. In confirmation of this, it is to be remarked that one of the most important acts of appropriation of this class, that of the year 1833, under the administration of President Jackson, by including together and providing for in one bill as well river and harbor works, as road works, impliedly recognises the fact that they are alike branches of the same great subject of internal improvements.

are within the scope of the power delegated by the constitution; and the question still remains unsettled. President Jackson conceded the constitutionality, under suitable circumstances, of the improvement of rivers and harbors through the agency of Congress; and President Polk admitted the propriety of the catablish. the agency of Congress; and President Polk admitted the propriety of the establishment and support, by appropriations propriety of the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and other improvements, within the bays, inlets, and harbors of the coraid ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with foreign own independent merits. and, if it pass, shall do so under

At the the time of the adoption of the constitution the vast

is one of the limited powers, the authority to purchase must be conferred in one of the enumerations of legislative power; and the dississippi, now teeming with population and supplying almost boundless resources, was literally an unexplored wilderness. Our advancement has outstripped even e most sanguine anticipations of the fathers of the repuband it illustrates the fact, that no rule is admissi which undertakes to discriminate, so far as regards river and harbor improvements, between the Atlantic or Pacific coasts and the great lakes and rivers of the interior regions of North Indeed, it is quite erroneous to suppose that any upon the policy of improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, it commenced with the rivers Mississippi and Ohio. The Congress of the Union, adopting, in this respect, one of the ideas of that of the confederation, has taken declare, from time to time, as occasion required, either in acts for disposing of the public lands in the Territories, or in acts for admitting new States, that all navigable rivers within the same shall be deemed to be and remain public

Out of this condition of things arose a question which, at successive periods of our public annals, has occupied the aterecting a light-house or beacon must depend on the existence of the power to erect; and if that power exists, it must and character and jurisdiction, but of federal jurisdiction and character, in the intent of the constitution and of Congress? A proximate, but imperfect, answer to this impor-tant question is furnished by the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, defining the constitutional limits of the maratime jurisdiction of the general government. That jurisdiction is entirely independent of the revenue power. It is not derived from that, nor

In that act of Congress which, in the first year of the It is not to be supposed that in no conceivable case shall government, organized our judicial system, and which, there be doubt as to whether a given object be or not a whether we look to the subject, the comprehensive wisdom necessary incident of the military, naval, or any other powwith which it was treated, or the deference with which its As man is imperfect, so are his methods of uttering his provisions have come to be regarded, is only second to the institution itself, there is a section in which the statesmen zance of all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdi waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or Among the very earliest acts of the first session of Congress | more tons burden, within their respective districts, as well tionality of jurisdiction is limited to the sea, or even to tidee law is marked by a sagacious apprehension of quisition of Louisiana had made wholly our own the terriorial greatness of the West. It repudiates, unequivocally, the rule of the common law, according to which the question of whether a water is public navigable water or not depends upon whether it is salt or not, and therefore in a river consland with small and narrow streams, the only navigable portion of which, for ships, is in immediate contact with the Gap, and said : ocean, but wholly inapplicable to the great inland freshwater seas of America, and its mighty rivers, with secondary

branches exceeding in magnitude the largest rivers of Great At a later period, it is true that, in disregard of the more established for England was to be received in the United larly that portion of it from whence he came; he, It is a remarkable fact that, for a period of more than thir
States; the effect of which was to exclude from the jurisdicture. navigation "safe and easy," it is true, but only by indicating to the navigator obstacles in his way, not by removing tween a series of populous States, and between them and pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," or, to construct the words eral welfare of the United States," or, to construct the words obvious, however, that works of art for the removal of natural condition of the earth and sea. It is navigated by ships of commerce of the largest capacity; that they had once been, and might again be, the scence of forsaying that, in laying and collecting taxes for each of the precise objects of power granted to the general government. Congress must exercise any such definite and undoubted power in strict subordination to the purpose of the common decrease in st below was public navigable water, and the part above not, while in the latter the water was at least equally deep and navigable, and its commerce as rich as in the former with numerous ports of foreign entry and delivery, was to sanction a distinction artificial and unjust, because regardless of the

real fact of navigability.

We may conceive that some such considerations led to the t appears not probable that the abstinence of Congress in tappears not probable that the abstinence of Congr dication of it for avoidance; and it may be well assumed that the course of legislation so long pursued was induced, in wards, enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, and the time employed in business of commerce and navigation between ports and places in different States and Territories between ports and places in different States and Territories said lakes, upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes, as is now possessed and exercised by the said courts in cases in the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United

> It is observable that the act of 1789 applies the jurisdiction of the United States to all "waters which are navigable from the sea" for vessels of ten tons burden; and that of tons burden, on the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes, though not waters navigable from the sea, provided such vessels be employed between places in different States and Territories.

Thus it appears that these provisions of law, in effect, prescribe conditions by which to determine whether any waters Mebane. States or Territories of the Union. This excludes water

The constitutionality of these provisions of statute has been called in question. Their constitutionality has been maintained, however, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court

and the judicial departments of the government.

Regarded as affording a criterion of what is navigable water, and as such subject to the maritime jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of Congress, these acts are objectionable in this, that the rule of navigability is an arbitrary one; that congress may repeal the present rule, and adopt a new one; and that thus a legislative definition will be able to restrict or enlarge the limits of constitutional power. Yet this variableness of standard seems inherent in the nature of things. At any rate, neither the first Congress, composed of the statesmen of the era when the constitution was adopted, nor any subsequent Congress, has afforded us the means of attain-

proach an idea of one of the greatest men of the republic, President Jackson. He, seeking amid all the difficulties of the subject for some practical rule of action in regard to appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, pre-scribed for his own official conduct the rule of confining such appropriations to "places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law." He saw clearly, as the authors of the above-mentioned acts of 1789 and 1845 did, that there is no inflexible natural line of discrimination between what is absolutely and unerringly at what point on a river the inrisdiction of the United States shall end. He perceived, and of course admitted, that the constitution, while conferring on gation safe and easy, had of necessity left to Congress much of discretion in this matter. He confided in the patrictism of Congress to exercise that discretion wisely, not permitting himself to suppose it possible that a port of entry or delivery would ever be established by law for the express and only purpose of evading the constitution

remains, therefore, to consider the question of the measure of discretion in the exercise by Congress of the power to provide for the inprovement of rivers and harbors, and also that of the legitimate responsibility of the Executive in the

In matters of legislation of the most unquestionable consti-utionality, it is always material to consider what amount of are small. Sales of Western white at 45s.; yellow public money shall be appropriated for any particular object. 44s. nication, are the same in their nature as the uses of naviga-ble waters; and that therefore, the question of the facilities and aids to be provided to navigation, by whatsoever means, is but a subdivision of the great question of the careful and the consideration applies with augmented force to a class of appropriations which are in their nature particularly prone to is but a subdivision of the great question. al powers, have intrinsic tendency to overstep the bounds of con-

appropriation for such an object have no distinct relation to the military or naval wants of the country, and is wholly or

same time, complicated the question of the power of the general government over the present subject.

In fine, a careful review of the opinions of all my predencies of the legislative history of the country, does not indicate any fixed rule by which to decide what, of the infinite variety of possible river and harbor improvements, are within the scope of the power delegated by the constitution; and the question still remains unsettled. President the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings." But any such supposition will be seen to be groundless when this provision is carefully examined and compared

acquisition of additional territory and the application of propriations of a local character, and chiefly calculated to propriations of a local character, and chiefly calculated to promote individual interests. The want of such a provision is carefully examined and compared

There is another measure of precaution in regard to such own independent merits, and, if it pass, shall do so under umstances of legislative scrutiny, entitling it to be regarded as of general interest, and a proper subject of charge on

the treasury of the Union.

During that period of time in which the country had not During that period of time in which the country had not come to look to Congress for appropriations of this nature, several of the States, whose productions or geographical position invited foreign commerce, had entered upon plans for the imprevement of their harbors by themselves, and through means of support drawn directly from that commerce, in virtue of an express constitutional power, needing for its everyses only the parmission of Congress. Heat for its exercise only the permission of Congress. Hartor improvements thus constructed and maintained, the expenditures upon them being defrayed by the very facilities they afford, are a voluntary charge on those only who see fit to avail themselves of such facilities, and can be justly complained of by none. On the other hand, so long as these improve ments are carried on by appropriations from the treasury, inure to those alone who enjoy the facilities afforded, while the expenditure will be a burden upon the whole country, and the discrimination a double injury to places equally requiring improvement, but not equally favored by appropriations.

These considerations, added to the embarrassments of the

whole question, amply suffice to suggest the policy of confining appropriations by the general government to works necessary to the execution of its undoubted powers and of leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to the separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources recurrence to the provision of the constitution which author. izes the States to lay duties of tonnage with the consent of

Washington, December 30, 1854.

Wilmington and Charlotte Rall Road, The following is the report of the proceedings had upon this Bill in the House of Commons, on Friday

The special order of the day-the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railread Company-was taken up. On motion of Mr. Steel, the bill was amended in some unimportant particulars, when he addressed the House on the merits of the bill at considerable length, setting forth the benefits to be derived from the proposed improvement, the practicability of the work, the safety to the State, and the claims of the section of the State he represented upon the Legislature to afford aid in the enterprise. He alluded briefly to the monetary pressure and thought the worst had passed and set forth the advantages to be derived from the sale of the products of the marginal counties within the borders of our own State. He concluded his remarks by an invocation to the Legislature to deliver the border counties from the commercial grasp of South Carolina, and place the citizens of those counties on an equality with the other counties, and be recognised indeed and in truth as a portion of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, within whose borders many of her citizens were born and many of them wish to die.

Mr. Shipp introduced an amendment to the bill, proposing to strike out Charlotte and insert Asheville, and spoke to the merits of the bill.

Mr. McKesson proposed an amendment to strike out Charlotte and insert Asheville via Swannanoa

It was a duty be owed himself and his liberal constituents to place himself in a proper position by explaining the reason why he voted for the bill. He did it for the protection of the Western extension; he felt a deep interest in the State at large, and particularly that portion of it from whence he came; he Kesson said, greatly as he loved the old Key-Stone, that gave him birth, he was, and hoped to God he ever should be a true North Carolinian, and as such tell you, Mr. Speaker, we want proper means for the communication of intelligence, and for the transportation of our own resources from West to East, and from East to West. Said Mr. McKesson, rail roads are all essential in peace, and doubly so in war. Suppose, said he, we were engaged in war with a foreign nation, how long would it take our hardy mountain boys to reach the sea shore.

Your party is travelling onward rapidly towards Cuba. I am frank to admit, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. McK., I have a little fondness for Cuba, and unless the great leviathan of the other wing of the capitol, the distinguished gentleman whom the Know-Nothings would soon clothe in his imperial purple, checked you in your progress, he would however vote for the bill with an assurance that the friends of this bill would not forget the main trunk, the Western extension. He could not commit himself any further until the received a helping hand for the West.

Mr. Norment spoke in favor of the bill as orignally presented. The question arising on the amendment of Mr.

Ickesson, it was rejected. The question arising on the amendment offered by Mr. Shipp, the ayes and nays were called by A. Caldwell with the following result:-ayes 21,

The bill was further amended on motion of Mr Mr. Martin moved to strike out the section requiring the State to endorse the Bonds of the Com-

nays 78.

pany, on which the following vote was announcedaves 45, navs 55. The question arising on the passage of the bill the second time, the ayes and nays were demanded with

the following result: AYES-Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Black, Boyle, Bryson, D. F. Caldwell, A. H. Caldwell, Cansler, Chadwick. Cook, Davenport, Dunn, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, J. H. Headen, A. D. Headen, Horton, Humphleys, Johnson, A. J. Jones. Lancaster, Hugh Leach, Mann, McKesson, Meares, Mebane, Myers, S. J. Neal, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russel, Shepherd, Shipp, Sharpe, Sherrill, Simmons, Stubbs, Steel, Sutton, Turner, Vance, G. M. White, N. B. Whitefield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F.

Williams, T. H. Williams and Yancv-59. NAYS .- Messrs. J. Parnes, A. Barnes, Badham, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cotten, Craven, Daniel Daughty, Dortch, Flynt, M. Green, Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, J. M. Leach, Long, Lyon, March, Martin, Outlaw, Rand, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Smallwood, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Walser, Waugh, Whitaker, Winston, S. A. Williams, C. W. Williams, D. Williams and Wright-39.

The House then took recess.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 20th December, has arrived at Halifax. She brings nothing new from the seat of

Prussia had sent a special envoy to London. The bill for the enlistment of a foreign legion awakens angry discussion in Parlioment Cotton has partially recovered from the late decline, except upland fair, which has declined an

In Manchester, there was a slight improvement in

Consols are unchanged. Flour is firm, and the transactions are small. Sales of Western Canal at 43s.; Ohio 46s.; Baltimore 44a45s. Wheat is unchanged. Corn has advanced 6d. The transactions

MARRIED

In this county, on the 20th of December, by the Rev. D. Black, Mr. R. C. ORMSBY, to Mrs. AILE BOWDEN, of this county.

Also, on the 21st December, by the Rev. D. B. Black, Mr.

H. ARMSTRONG, to Miss SARAH C., daughter of R.

In this town, on the morning of the 7th inst., Mr. JOEL POINSETT CONDY, of Charleston, S. C., in the 23d year